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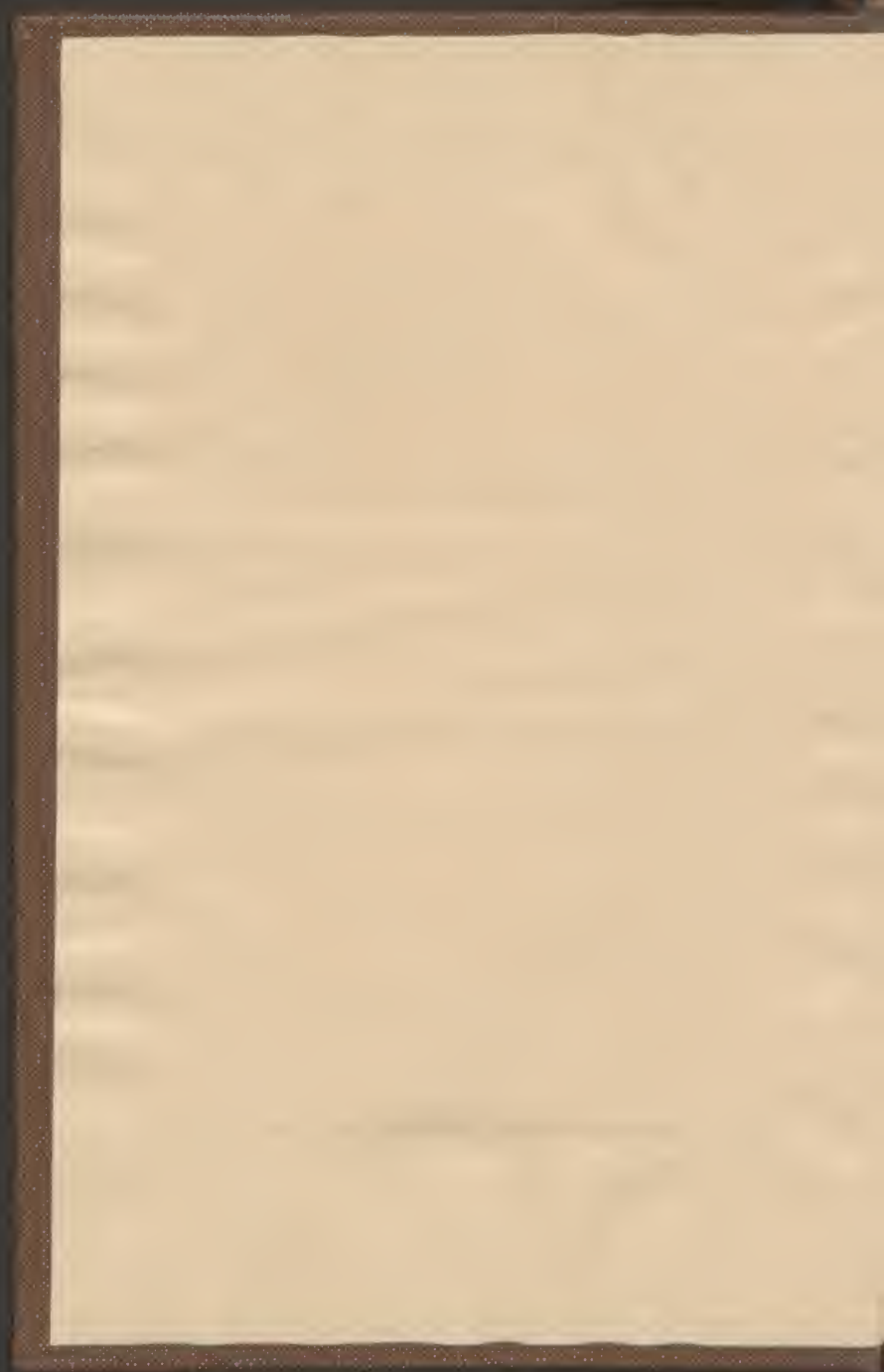
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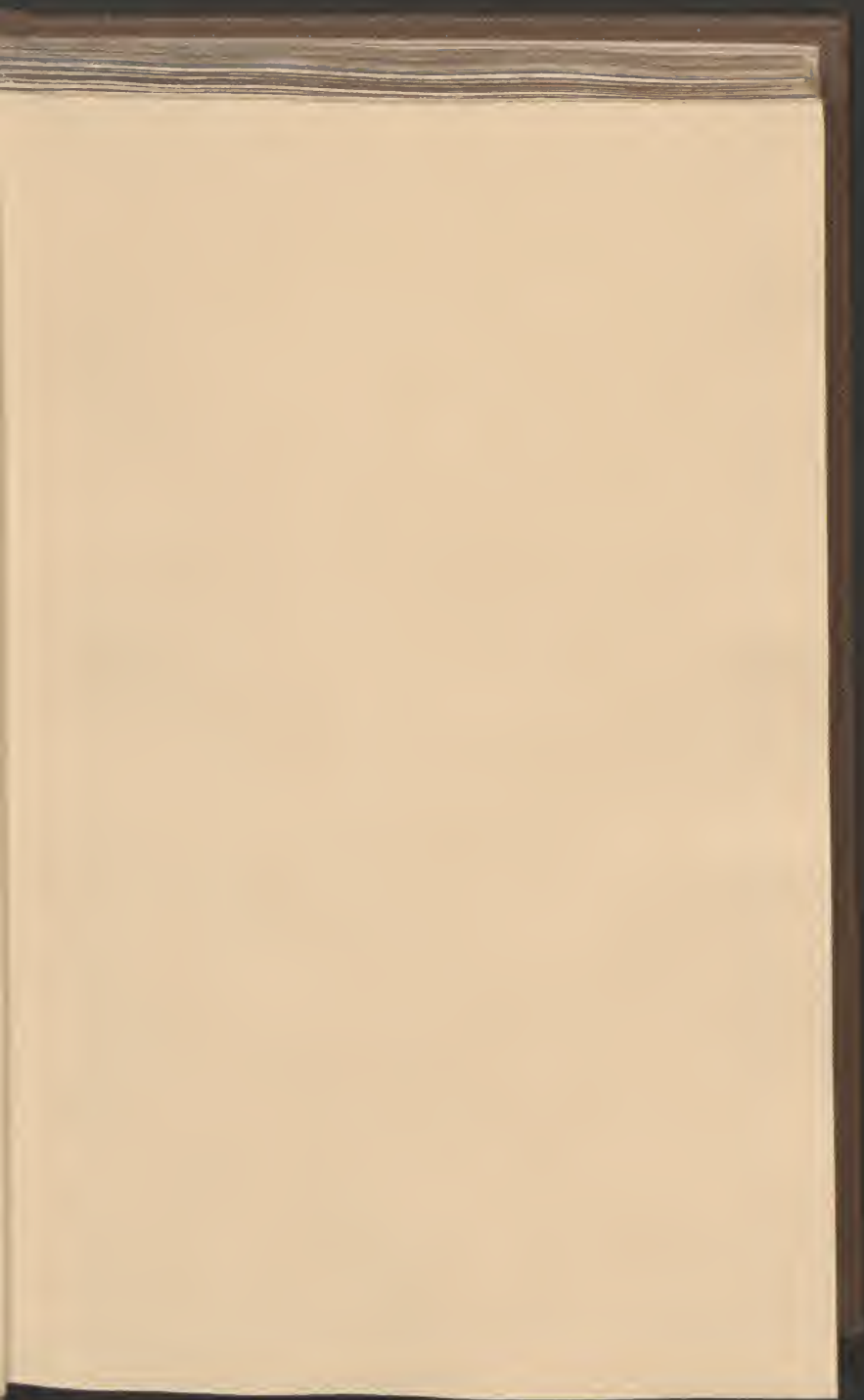
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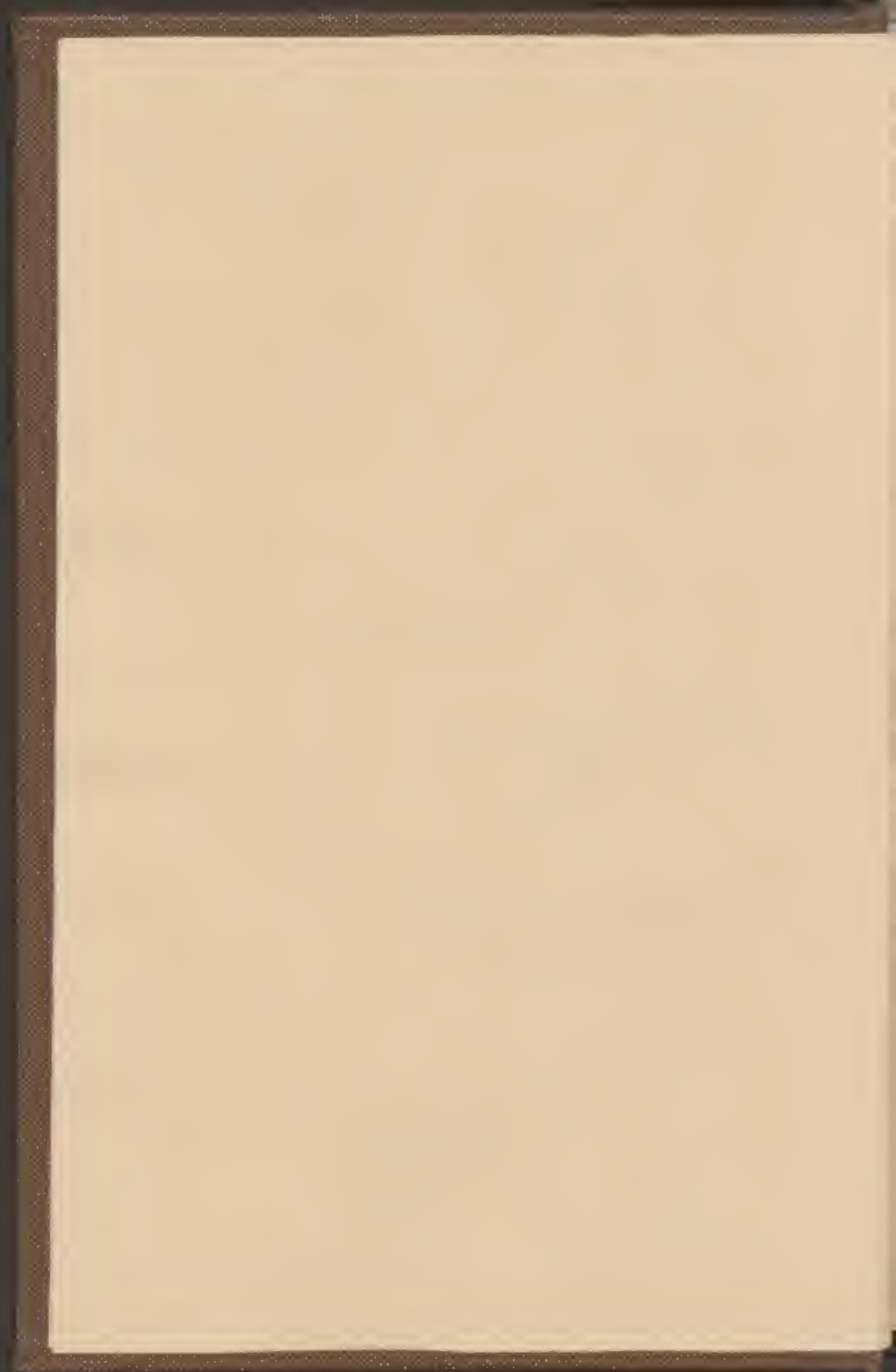
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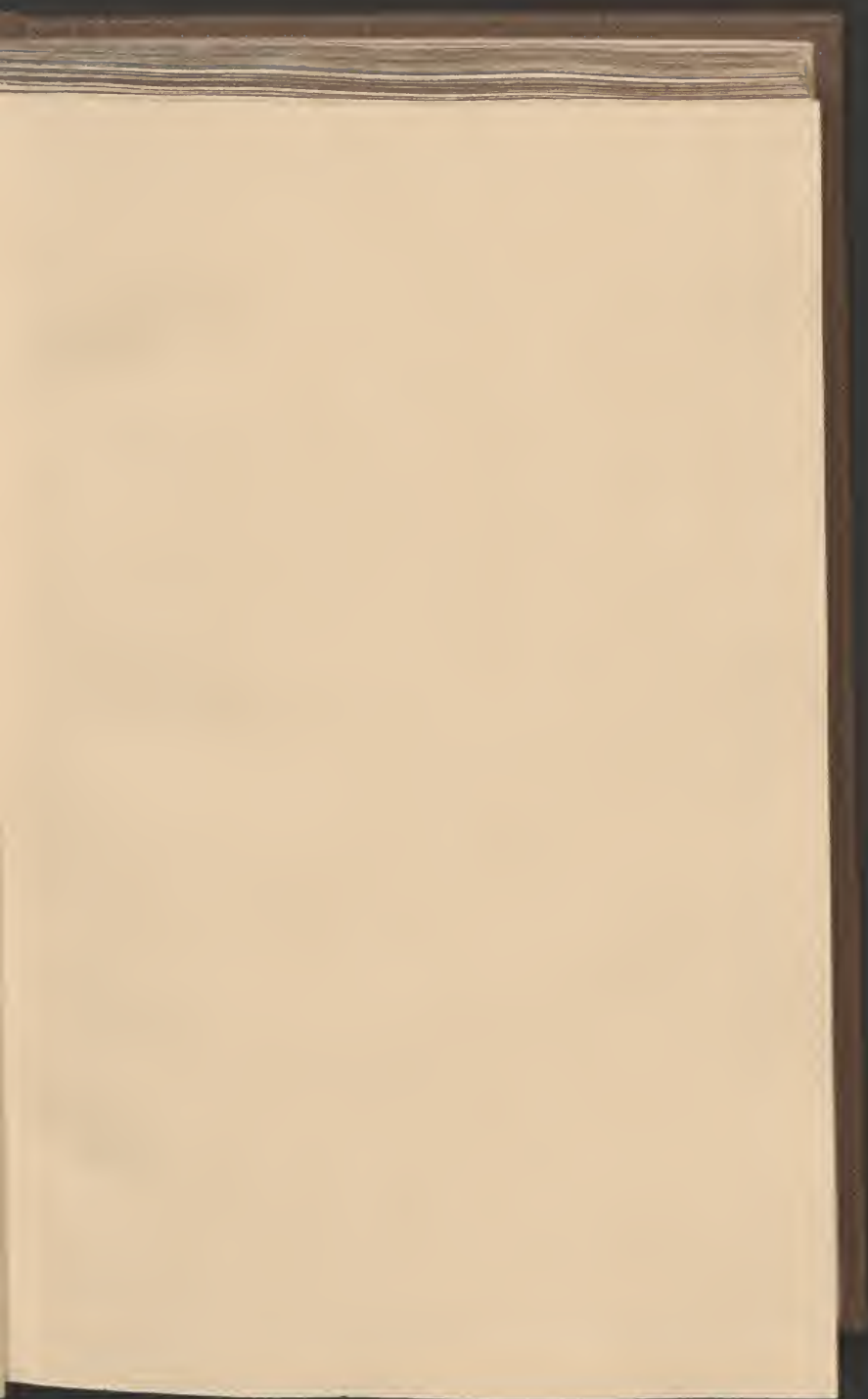
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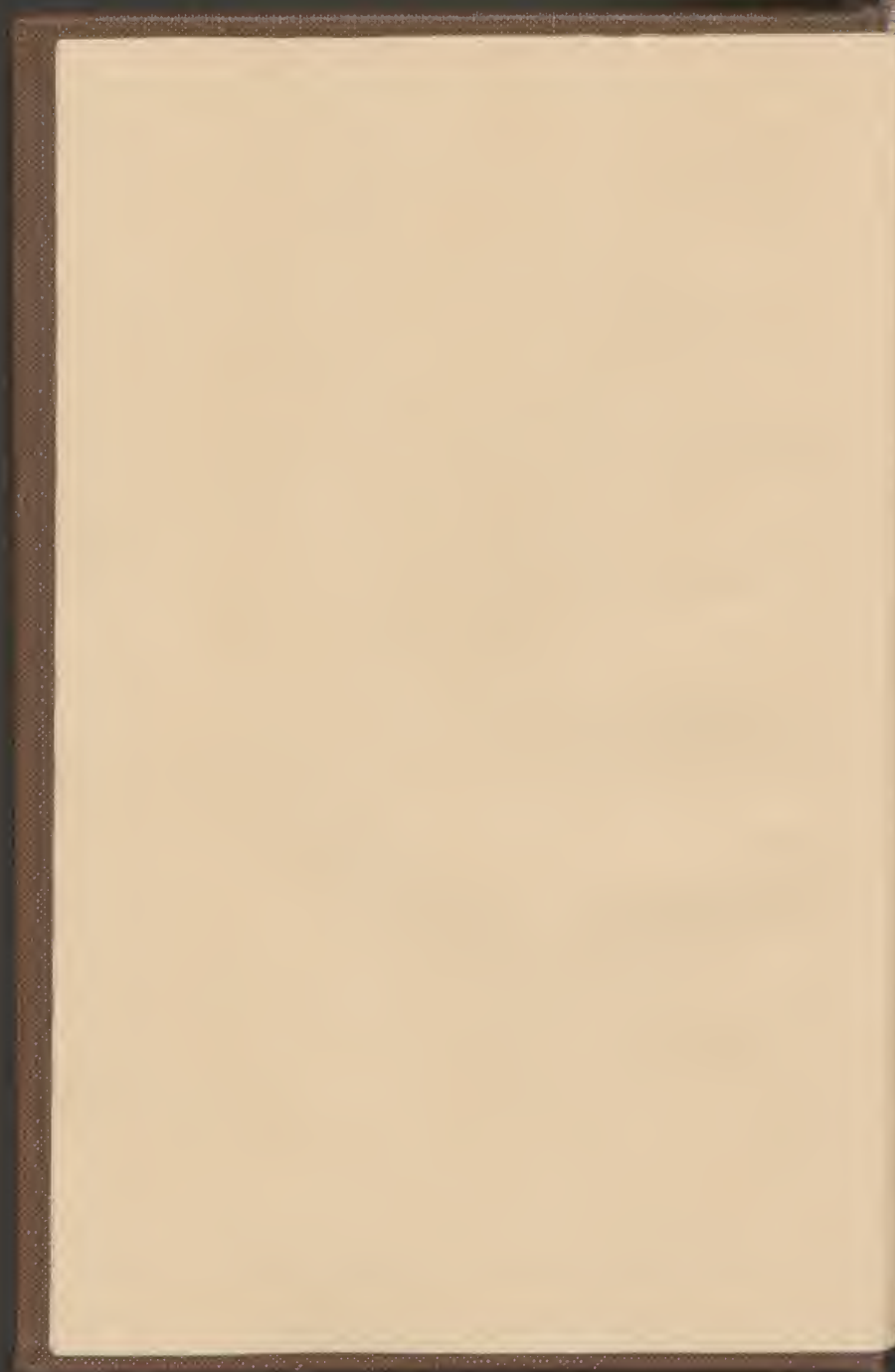
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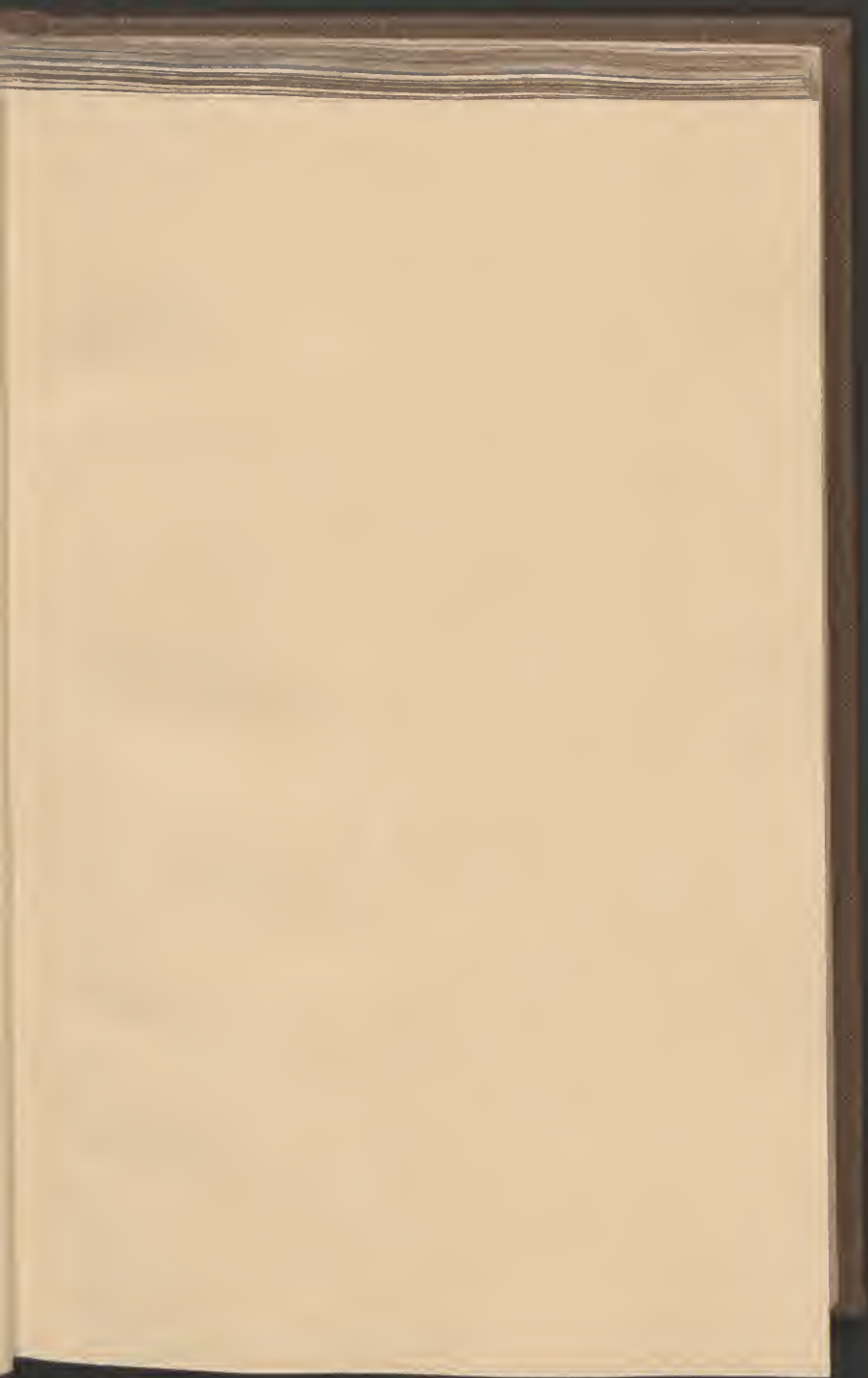


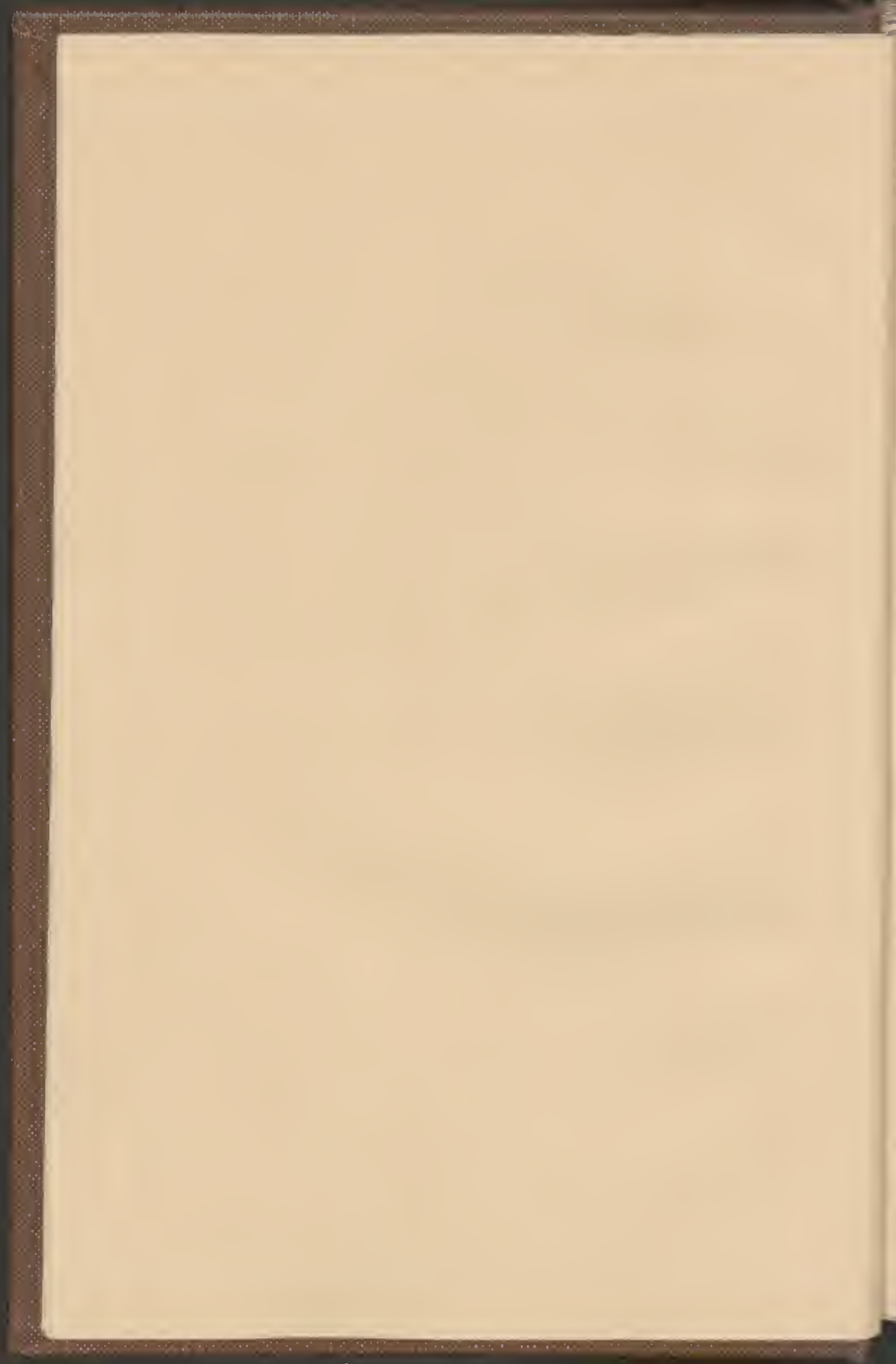


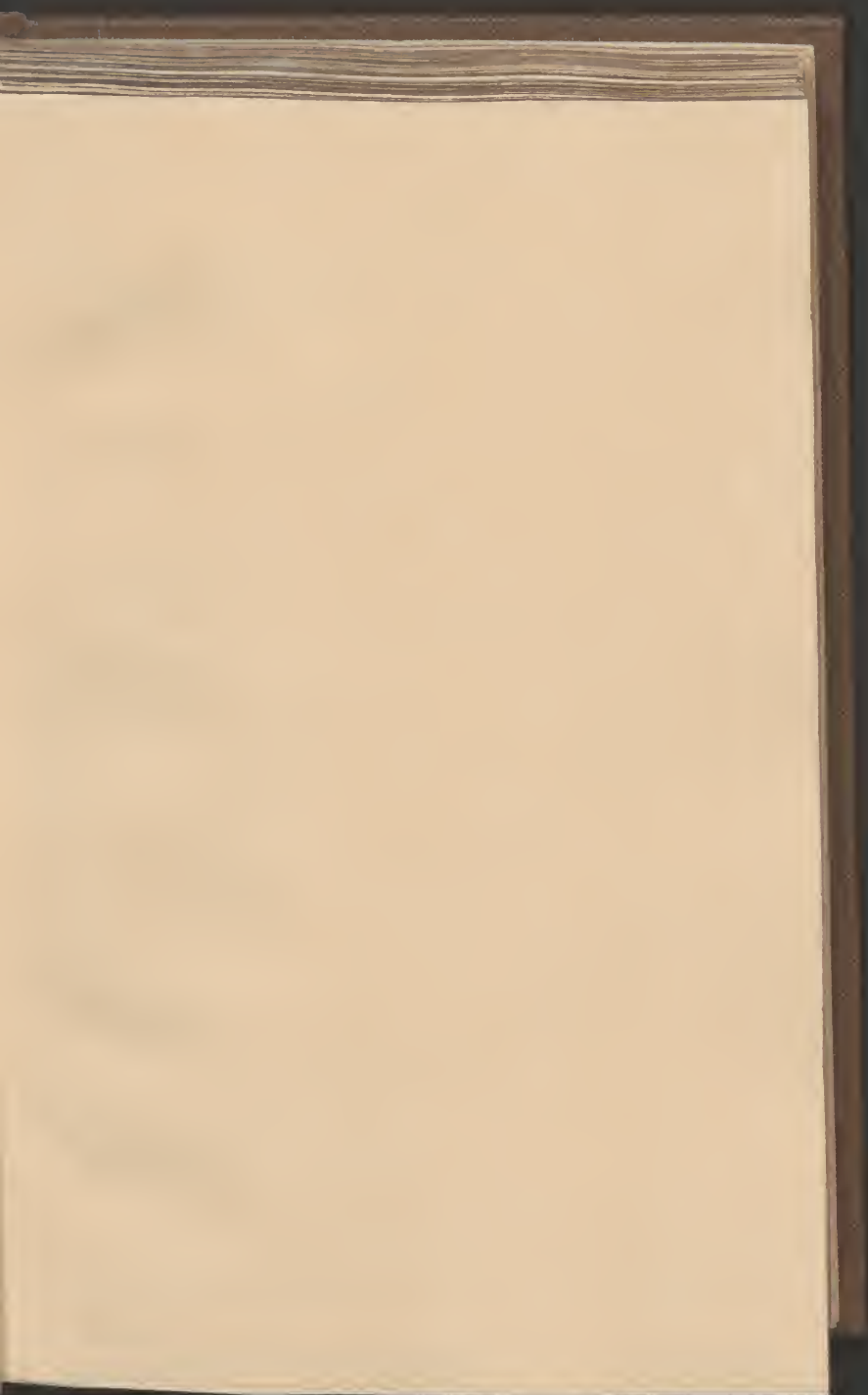


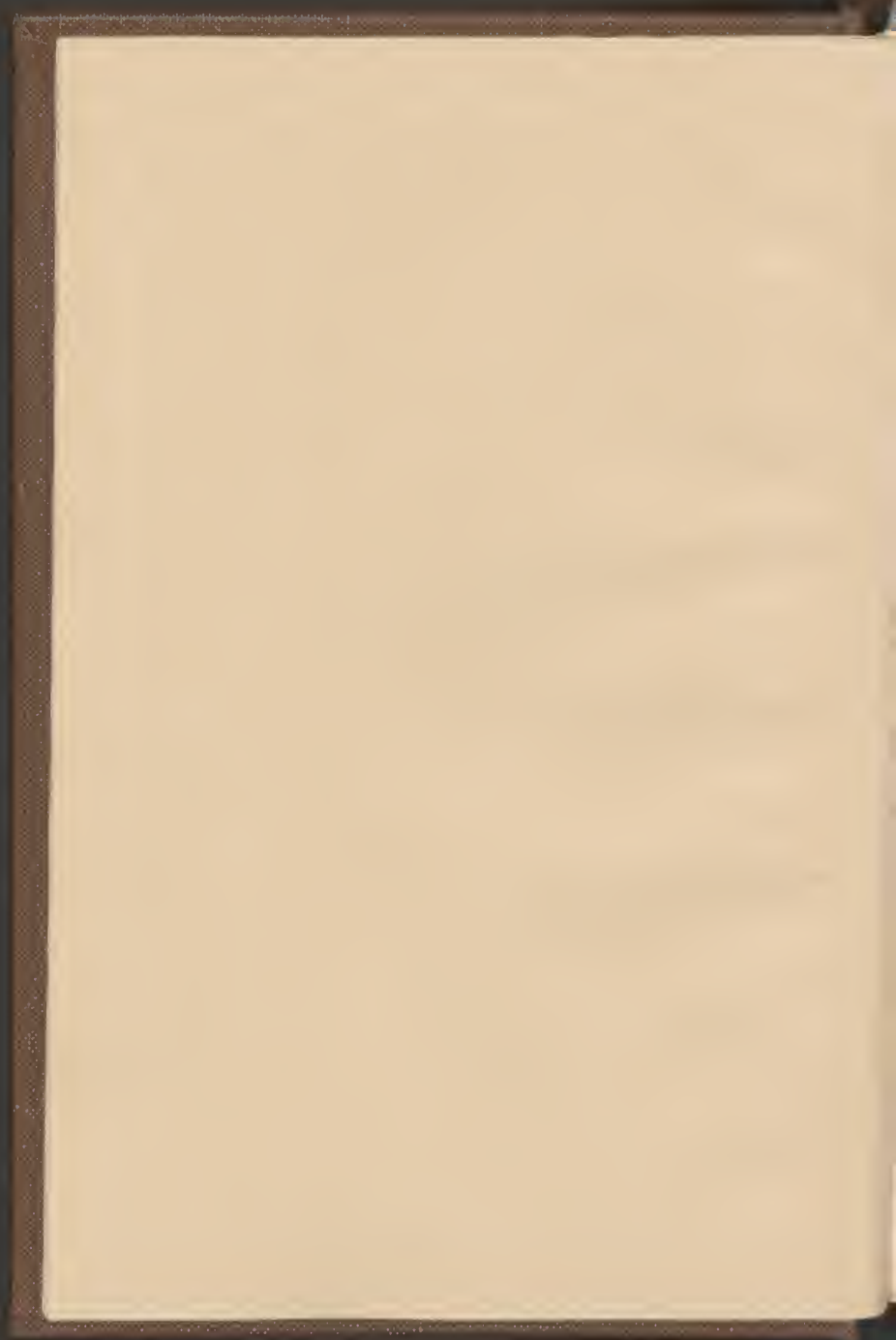








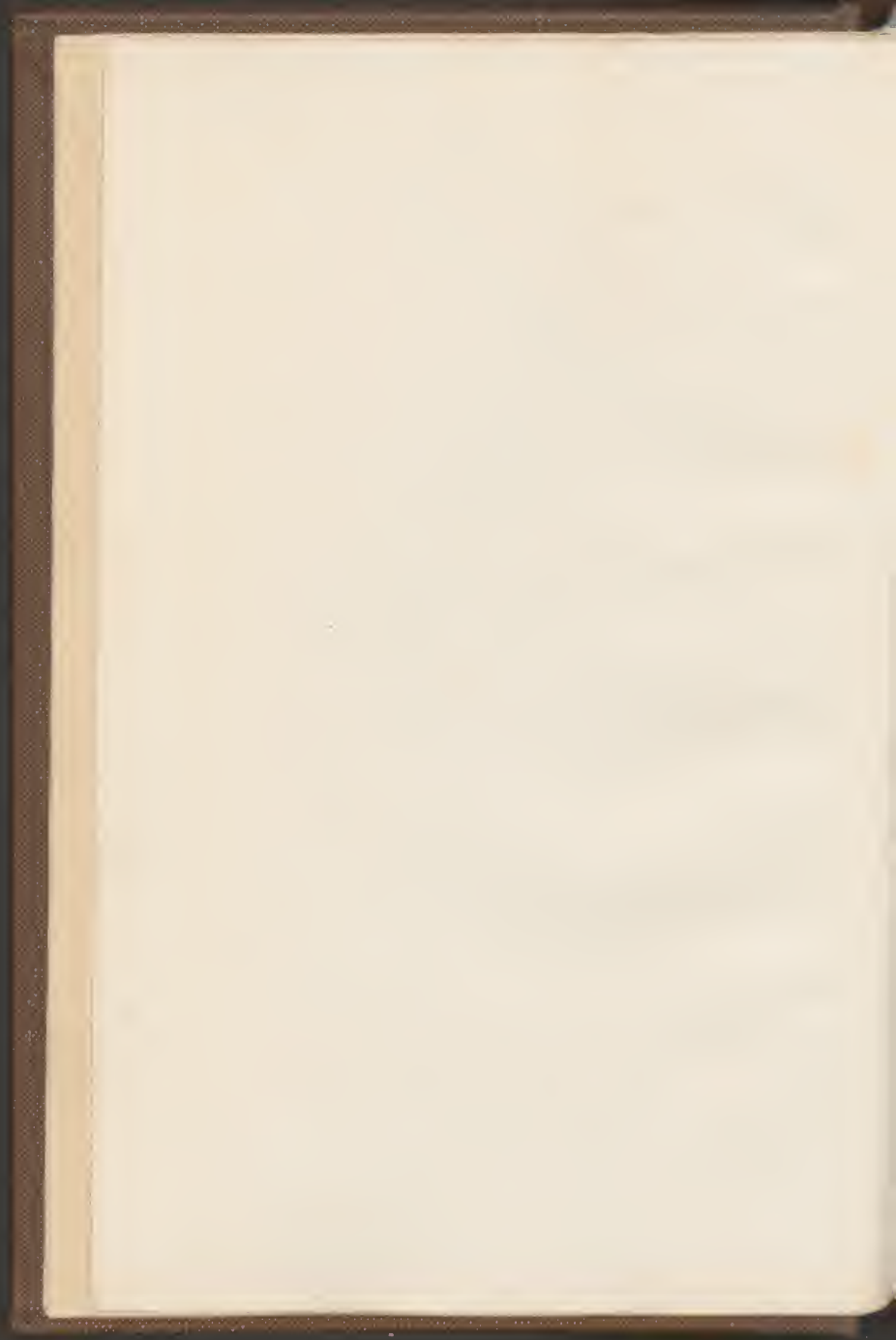




84-10722

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1
Disease & Treatment of the same
History

... but afterwards ...
... of some sort. ...
... the fundamental
principles of the common system, are ...

Disease is a derangement of some or all
of the functions of the body. It is the opposite
of health or dis-ease. We must compare
it with health. Dr Eves ~~disease~~ considers
the classification into species, genera, orders
&c as if they were entities, or beings,
instead of merely modes of action.

... change their sens and form in the
course of their progress

... would have done better than they,
have if they had imitated the natural
classification of the botanists. Very great
error is committed in attempting to make
the division, mathematically exact.

20
Till the present writing suppose definite
diseases with specific modes of treatment
this leads to an invariable mode of treat-
ment & to the prescription for the name
of a disease. Still it must be confessed
that "Anatomy" founded on anatomy and
physiology, does lately acknowledge that
diseases are mere modes of action.

A classification of epidemics ^{very} upon remodelling
cases is equally erroneous as the remote
causes are disputed.

Dr Erys divides Epidemics into two great
classes lytic & atonic in imitation
of the division of Natural families into
classes. The term malignant has some-
times been used, in the sense in which
Dr Erys uses the term atonic - i.e. atonic
for rapid fevers, ~~or~~ & those which have
a gangrenous tendency - & for those
which more especially affect the vital force.

Atonic - a morbid state beyond the
power of reaction, attacking the vital

from the - not putting on the ordinary³
forms of fever

The fever is most important to reaction
indicating - in toxic fevers is to moderate
the reaction of reaction - ataxic is
to produce reaction.

It may be said down as a general
that all ataxic epidemics resemble each
other.

Ex. gr. Cholera, or the yellow-
fever the powers of life are attacked
& prostration & exhaustion continue, un-
til death closes the scene. What are
called the walking cases, are of this kind
in which the patient walks about until
death. This kind is difficult to describe
until but when once seen is never forgotten.
eyes, glassy, countenance anxious, &c.

Ex. of cholera of India - also of pneu-
monia typhoides especially as it first
appeared in this state. It had four
distinct varieties, of which spotted fever

was one. The reaction - no pain - no heat
such cases are said to occur in the plague
A person who has treated one alarm fever is
able to manage any other

All extreme cases may be classed together
under this name as they are in fact under
that of maligant

Dysentery of 1814 & 15 mild cases gentle
stools, no apparent pain stools once or twice
or three times with streaked with blood &c
&c. When the patient was roused from sleep
he said in a faint and indifferent
tone of voice he was well immediately fell back
into sleep. Yet there was dysentery although
there was no dysenteric symptoms for
these cases were beyond question of the same
epidemic as others unequivocally dysenteric.
The indications were to excite reaction by
external and internal irritants and
to excite the action of the stomach and
bowels by calomel ipecacuan &c
In this epidemic the stomach & bowels
appeared to be in a full affected.

cases of Cholera

Great evils - has been
 found & thought - the last year, 1849,
 there was almost entirely
 removed the influence of the family from
 the practice of medicine - to the physicians
 from their own views, & the influence
 of the faculty themselves. Young physicians
 are more frequently called to the diseases of
 infants - but the importance of this subject
 to medical students. In Europe, however,
 physicians have more neglect of this subject
 than in America. Germans less so than the
 English. The European practice differs from
 ours less so at present than formerly
 because our constitution is coming to resemble
 theirs. Their practice is more mild.
 In several chronic cases require a
milder treatment.

Great difficulties result from infants being
 unable to tell of their complaints. But the

Other symptoms are more easily understood
they produce no disease - & concealment
they are not made worse by mental affec-
-tions / passions exist e.g. that the child
is born with a violent affable inclination
in mother, violent affable must be gratified
she then infer from the natural crying of
the child. The mother sets herself to
recollections ~~but~~ some former longing of
her own. Story of a child given after the
principle with success. It led to
be fully led directly to suicide life.
The nervous membrane of the al. can
is almost affected. sometimes, spas-
modically. Be on the watch with
regard to the liver. The nervous sys-
tem is more easily excited than irri-
tation than in adults. The vascular
system less so. Fevers are generally more
irritative than otherwise. As a general
rule preventive medicine should not
be given. Cracments may be given

with great safety. It is a long and
slow process of salivation, of secretion which
they bear without emaciation.

The milder purgatives should be used.
The drastic are irritative. Calomel is one
of the best.

1st Retention of meconium &
its consequent diseases. The meconium
is a dark green matter resembling tar.
Its evacuation should be effected not
by medicine but by the first milk of
the mother. The act of crying also
contributes to this effect.

Instead of suffering the nurse to feed
the child in the first two or three
days the breast should soon be present.

If the child feeds, it is in danger of
losing the instinct to suck. Evacuants are
1 gr. of carbonate soda to a teaspoonful
of water until 10 gr. is given. This is a good
cathartic.

Calomel & water may be
used likewise. The gale of animals

& a good cathartic as a substitute for
the child's own bile. It may begin
- cathartica ~~in the~~ as he may use also

Decoction of the flowers of the dandelion
and of the mullein. The best, however
is generally castor oil - teaspoon full
at a time until evacuation. is produced
Senna ~~leaves~~, in conjunction with
some aromatic herbs & seeds 1 dr. of these ^{of senna} to 4

The operation of cathartics must be
assisted by emetics & rejection &
also by fomentation of the bowels &
the warm bath. The blue pill may
be used also 1 gr. calomel &
of chalk repeated once in
2 or 3 hours. assisted by bitter &
aromatic herbs in the way of rejection
These last will frequently answer
by themselves. Blue pill & chalk &
calomel rarely offend the stomach
These measures must be pushed vig-
orously & used in conjunction also
especially ^{the} as in

in cases of convulsions from retention⁹
of the meconium. Dr Eves has not
known salivation produced in infants
by mercury. This may be explained
by the large quantity of mucus which
covers the surface of the intestine, and
enabling infants to bear large doses of
calomel. The abundance of meconium contributes, also.

Antispasmodics e. g. aqua anm. 3
or 4 drops - also 3 or 4 gr. Carb. anm.
also *asafoetida* ^{a teaspoonful of the tincture} injected in milk & water
into the rectum. These may be used.

Young children are often troubled
with the mucus & ^{convulsions} caused by acidity, which
must be corrected by alkalis.

Sometimes this must be corrected by
regulating the diet of the nurse.

If as is occasionally the fact the mother's
milk disagrees, as is shown by the stools
& the incessant crying of the child, then
cow's milk diluted with one third or one
half water or ^{with} arrowroot mixed with

a table spoonful of cold & then of hot water in order to make a homogeneous mixture. Children fed on cow milk are more apt to be costive. To prevent this give a little magnesia, decoct. of dandelions &c. Black tree blossoms are much used as a cathartic, but are too violent.

Children are sometimes born with a tumour of the head occasioned by difficult labour. This may be distinguished from a tumour occasioned by a defect in the bone of the cranium by a uniform hardness. Scurvy or Thrush sometimes accompanied with a typhoid fever sometimes idiopathic. It is a source of debility, caused by disorder in the primæ viæ. In some families, all the children are affected with it. Among the poor bad air & among the rich too great warmth & confinement are the predisposing causes. It is a vulgar but mistaken opinion that all children

must have disorder at some period or other.
 Symptoms 1st languor, then white spots,
 or flocculi in the mouth, which first
 affect the oesophagus the rectum (for
 the orifices of tubes are more ~~4~~) &
 perhaps also the whole alimentary canal
 though this is disputed.

The white spots are succeeded by those
 of a darker colour.

It is thought to be prevented by giving
 a teaspoonful of cold water soon after birth
 & subsequently repeating

Caster oil is objectionable because it does
 not affect the secretion, & does ~~loosen~~ soft-
 ten & relax the mucous coat of the intestines
 10 gr. to 1 dr. of magnesia chalk-cal.

Dissolve 4 or 5 gr. ipecac. in 6 teasp. water
 & give one teasp. at a time if it does not
 evacuate the bowels calomel or rhubarb
 may be administered. If the ipecac. moves

The bowels be freely given in a seventh or eighth
of a drop of laudanum. In case of acidity,
white decoction consisting of chalk &c

bonny air

Some water & milk may be given for acidity
6 gr. chalk 1 gr. cal. with a little ginger
for eating it - or a small quantity of rhubarb
instead of the cal.

No violent local application should be used
It was formerly thought that the disease might
be removed by rubbing off the aphthae by a
swab of cloth. Inflammation of the mouth was
caused. It. A little borax and sugar
equal quantities - a drachm in a gill of
water. Or mucilages of violets (*V. pedata*)
decoc. of saffron, or comfrey

A small quantity of sugar had

In children more advanced Thrush
is sometimes a critical termination of
diseased action & then frequently a favo-

rable symptom - e.g. hydrocephalus

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Sparacantha in small quantities, in this time
is particularly to be recommended

Trophilus interstinctus of Willan red gum
papulae

Nurses consider it the same disease with Thrush
Red gum comes from red goon - made of storm
on calicoe.

The vesicles rarely contain lymph - ter-
minating by scales not attended with
constitutional irritation. It arises from heat
bad air confinement & irritation of prurice
viae. When repelled.

The patient should be kept clean and daily
washed with cold water. The tepid bath
may be continually used & is the most effi-
cacious remedy when the eruption is repelled
from the skin.

1
Strophulus candidus Suppurative
inflamed base - appearing like very
small pearls under the skin about half the
size of a millet seed containing matter
Prof. E. has seen & following cholera infantum
A close examination is necessary for its de-
tection Reference made to Willan

Ulceration of the mouth called canker
Sometimes very troublesome

Commences with an inflamed point in
the mouth The edges of the ulcer inflamed
& elevated. Child doubles much
febricula torpor of intellect

1st excite al. can. by n. agnesia or blue
pill or calomel. Then use Mosely's
tonic solution. Compound tinct. of nutmeg
(sulph. esp. a. alc.)

mouth rose-ary geranium - a c
back kind

sulph. cop. 1/2

Nitrate sulphur chlor corrosive sublimate
Prop. S, in case

1/2 N. sulph. chlor corrosive sublimate a
2 - at the bottom of the
bottle 1/2

mouth-rose-ary geranium
in case 1/2

Cold causes a faintness of the skin, frequently caused by the infant perfectly well with the symptoms of coldness. This will produce a variety of complaint e.g. malnutrition, distention, hiccup, & convulsion. Frequently the child is not observed to be unwell until the convulsion, comes on. The remedy is injection. For we can only operate on the skin. the lower part, of the skin the mouth being closed.

We must be careful to make our prescription, as an emma ~~very~~ definite.

Case of a mason's man hands & knees about 3 ft. off shivering, fright, murder. Simple warm wat. or milk & water or about a table spoonful of salt. or thoroughwort catnep &c. or finally castor & other oils. Sometimes in extreme cases fill the rectum with lard. Sometimes as a nerveine a teaspoonful of camphor in a gill of milk. If these do not

answer, use the tepid bath. The water ¹⁷
should be heating, while the enema is
administered. The water should be about
blood warm. Be careful not to sprinkle
or scatter water on the patient, instead of
bathing. Time - 5, 10, 15, or 20 minutes
as soon as the patient can swallow, or
while ~~the~~ ^{it is} in the bath. ^{For a child}
6 months old 4 or 5 over 10 gr. If
improper food, the causes 20 gr. are not
dangerous. For infants will bear full doses
of cathartics, but very small of narcotics.

Various articles of food are used to
obviate costiveness. Natural gruel rye-
meal gruel, rye bran gruel
Castor oil is the best cathartic a tea-
spoonful or table spoonful. Magnesia is
good and may be given in milk.

Elixir Salus is one of the most common fam-
ily medicines. Castile soap is a good cathartic.
but $\frac{1}{2}$ oz or 2 oz is required. The use of
other anu-als is a good remedy. Blue pill
10 gr. ext. 2 gr. of medicine. Sacat, can deliver

18 It is better to cure by food than by medicine.
Mechanical means called suppositories,
e.g. Candy introduced into the rectum
are common among females.

Infantile erysipelas. Its classification is
doubtful. It answers tolerably well to the
descriptions of Good & 2 species, in Watson and
Hager's book.
The patches,

are more dangerous diseases, apparently they
have with the dangerous roseola or ~~scarlet~~ Fe.
Most Eruptions. Elevation of the skin is
not so great as in erysipelas. Generally
commencing on the legs and thigh, & extending
like erysipelas. Attended with constipation
turgescence of the bowels, incoercible
severe fever, & terminates fatally with coma
livid color of the face. In two hours
repeats the case. Then maculelets appear

Senne mixed with aromatic seed, or if
this is not sufficient, with castor oil,
then keep the bowels open with blue pills.

External applications the best is
flour or arrowroot. Prof. F has
sometimes blistered in imitation of Dr.
Physic

Probably every case would be fatal if
treated with lead water and did
not evacuate the bowels. If diarrhoea
is produced give camphor powder or
chalk of the shops or other astringent.

In erysipelas of the throat we may use
the common discutients in conjunction with
emacants.

Children are subject to rashes, anoma-
lous eruptions, in consequence of improper
articles of food. This is frequently the
case with adults, e.g. fish & pickles,
An excessive quant. of food may cause them.
Always pay attention to the diet. This will

182 If persisted in, cure most eruptive dis-
eases. Avoid oily food such as nuts
& crusta ~~cakes~~ (milk) Porridge
a larval of Bateman. On the lips perineal
scalp. First purple, yielding pus into
a scab extends over the whole face. It
never leaves a scar. We must be cautious
of checking it especially when of outbursts
the continuance. Sometimes, it degenerates
into a pharyngeal ulcer. In such cases
Prof. F. has used charcoal externally
poultices, a variety, & has seen much
advantage derived from roasted
flour, it dries, and excludes the
air. It is proper to give a dose
of calomel. The buckthorn is thought
to be particularly serviceable in cut. aff.
In case of great irritability, chalk may
be combined with 2 or 3 gr. of cal.
Diluted muriatic ether in doses of 5 or
10 drops, ^{in water} 2 or three times a day, has
been much used, and may be ~~used~~ ^{prescribed}

It may

 γ_2

21

Scething in children is frequently attended with an eruption, resembling a fine rash. This should not be interfered with lest it be translated to an internal part. It is an effort of the system to relieve itself. An eruption resembling porrigo frequently comes on in summer, consisting of watery pustules resembling the itch. It is not cured by doct's root. It may be cured by diet & the warm bath.

Eruptions translate action from the viscera especially the liver, as in gutta serena of rum drinkers.

Ulceral eruptions. Some think it may be inherited from ancestors, instead of parents. Smooth hard circumscribed, like of half a pea, increase slowly for 2 or 3 wks, then become filled with a watery fluid, & become a ragged ulcer

treatment. Change the nurses if desired from her 30 or 40 gr. liq. sub. in water. Blue pill in moderate quantities. Cupid bath sometimes, tonics of iron - mer. fer. tartrate fer. alk. solution of iron.

Sometimes patients resist the mercurial prep. & the rem. for scrof. In this case send the patient into the country for air & try simple vegetable articles, e.g. exp. juice of plantain, ext. & internally.

It is a popular remedy for poison & is apparently valuable. It has cured such infants, when conjoined with the country air. Its virtue is owing to its bland & mucilaginous quality.

Lower ears Nature has chosen the back part of the ear to eliminate morbid secretions. It relieves affections of the brain. Frequently there is a morbid eruption, followed by excretion. In most cases, so mild as merely to require

washings If the discharge stops suddenly it is liable to be with torpid bowels fullness of fontanelles, ^{full tense} ~~the~~ pulse & cold extremities. When infants are ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~sudden~~ attacked with disease in which if they have had ~~some~~ ^{some} which have suddenly dried up, in this case apply a blister behind the ears, without this nothing will cure perhaps. This is true of old sores by. The theory is not the necessity of the evacuation but of the habitual action in the system.

Sometimes troublesome ulcers, yielding an ~~excessive~~ discharge; followed by gangrene & death.

Poultices & ac. plaster are good. Powder of gypsum or powder is one of the best applications (Alabaster is the finest kind) ~~in which~~ Alabaster cured without red precipitate. The oxygenated ointment is the mildest of best. where ointments are proper for sores, they disagree. Bowels be kept

er with Colonel. Frequently it is necessary to change the diet of the nurses & to confine her to a simple diet.

A discharge from the nose or ear may frequently be ~~kept~~ cured by keeping up a discharge behind the ear by blisters. A teaspoonful of myrrh to 1 gill of water is one of the mildest ext. app. Sometimes use sub. sel.

Diarrhoea Sometimes affects children for months & even years, in some families. Sometimes it arises from a bad constitution. Caused also by want of cleanliness, bad food, & want of air & exercise. Young animals (also vegetables - e.g. fruit trees, after a season without wind) need exercise.

Children need mental stimulants from external objects. This is the principal secret of change of air. I, the child

24 v.

24 v.
 diarrhoea usually caused diarrhoea moving by its depressing
 is telling we must palliate - not stop
 the diarrhoea. For this is an effort
 of the const similar to tears from an
 irritated eye of mucous from the bowels
 by the effluement of diar.
 Mentha vulgaris - powdered - the juice
 pressed, boiled, skimmed & mixed with
 white sugar, will frequently cure. Specimen
 the freq. cure. We must generally
 give with a cathartic sometimes adding
 chalk to qualify calomel, when we give it
 for its debilitant operat. More blue pill
 for full & delicate children (Prof. S. could
 in many years take no other cathartic without
 griping. Also we must enquire particularly
 about the diet. Arrow root with a little
 spice, or a little laudanum, or wine. Sago.
 Tapioca, is a hydrate of flour ^{mistaken & dried by heat} (probably
 roasted or baked flour & flour tied up
 tight & boiled, then grated, made into
 gruel is better than flour unaltered
 in gruel, or thoroughly cooked by boiling.

The worst cases have dry skin, & full pulse. Use tep. bath. & keep up an action of the skin by flannel

In chronic stages, absorbents will be needed

Powerful means of counter irritation e.g. mustard horse radish, monarda punct. sp. hepatic. about the precordia when the danger is very great. ^(in case of something like cholera or something) By this means we can make articles stay upon the stomach

As a tonic muscly

Opium is often necessary, generally it is better, when qualified & rendered more diffusible in its action by ipecac.
Is valuable in ^{chronic} cases of great irritability

Charcoal in fine powder, will correct the
color of the stools, & often cure.

Particular attention should be paid to the stools
 for much may be known by them. Acid
 is formed in the whole al. can. Hence stools of
 curdled stools they will indicate lime water
 absorbents & aromatics. The acid may arise
 either from fermentation or (probably) from
 secretion. In case of clay coloured
 stools give opium to allay irritation
 & equalize excrement & determine
 to the surface mercurials as drastics
 give also mucilaginous or alkaline
 or lindenum (in starch) or (in case of
 griping) camomile injections. Often
 a sup. is useful also comp'd tinct. senna
 After the long continuance of the disease
 support the bowels & by bandages, & ap-
 ply a plaster of lead and soap.
 After great emaciation & when

Great aversion & nausea & vomiting
 attending the administering of medicine
 will make them operate like purga-
 tives, and debilitate. In such cases,
 the gratification of the appetite will
 prove a stimulus - especially to the
 mind, & therefore the more powerful.
 This is true of adults also. Case
 related of a patient who could retain
 no medicines & recovered upon bread
 and cheese.

In the latter stage, acetate of lead may be given internally. The bowels are too much relaxed to admit of colic.

A troublesome symptom is prolapse —
The rectum should be immediately replaced
Take the neck of a bladder or the crop of
a fowl, filled with water, as the softest &
most irritating thing to apply. A wet
cloth will irritate the sphincter, & make
it contract. Afterwards apply astringent
washes, e.g. white oak bark or the
of any of our forest trees.

Vomiting. It is very common in
healthy children, in consequence of some
disturbance of the stomach. The child should
not be allowed to nurse so long at a time.
Children & old people vomit with more

facility than the middle aged
 coming from excitability of the act.
 is important - pulse pulse, cold ex-
 tremities,

Prof. L., thinks the alkali creates
 an excitability. Frequently the irri-
 tation of the lower part of the bowels by
 an injection of salt & water, or a large
 bulk of warm water, or a calomel
 cathartic. The tepid bath, & nerver
 are useful also.

Young physicians, are often called on
 to prescribe for hyarocoele in children
 apply opium camphorated application
 &c. In the morning apply cold water
 & spt. of nitre. Prof. L. has had
 to operate in but one case.

Voluntarily or involuntarily. Not commonly a primary disease. Prof. S. was at first very much perplexed with it, finding no satisfaction from the books.

The affer is received into the lower portion. Sometimes one involution is doubled in upon another. 1st Involution of the small 2nd of the large intestines.

It occurs in particular families of delicate constitution. Undoubtedly the bowels sometimes disengage themselves from slight degrees of this involution.

The symptoms of the first kind are constant tendency to vomit, frequently attended with a sympathetic action of the rectum. Throwing of the hands & feet paleness of countenance & rolling of the head & other symptoms of extreme irritation. ^{Spasms, heat & blood} like those of cholera. In the large intestines, when a cathartic is given it passes down as far as the involution & is then thrown up.

This act may frequently be heard
 Grastic cath. often are the causes
 hence where there is a habit to this
 diseases do not give them.

In case of the small intestines, being
 affected, depend upon opium mixed
 with aromatics, and depend upon
 this until the bowels restore themselves
 which however will be doubtful.

In the second case kind, give all
 remedies by injection, apply the
 warm bath. By very copious in-
 jections, attempt the restoration
 & mechanically. Case related of
 a young man cured by inserting
 a bougie of a spermaceti candle
 with opium at the extremity, & keep
 it up some time. Another case cured in
 the same manner.

Sometimes the disease arise, from a natu-
 ral stricture of the bowels incurable.

it may be caused by cramp. Case of a woman involved in the fold of the intestine.

Case of a delicate school girl. Pulse weak and small running restlessness throwing of the hands & feet. Great irritation about the urinary passage & fundaments. Tongue not much affected. Deficiency of action in the liver & two or three volute were discovered on post mort. exam. *Ascaris tricocephalus* was found to be the cause.

Cholera - constipation of the bowels ^{with fever} bilious remittent fever, marasmus &c. &c.

It is a common bilious fever, produced by causes affecting the bowels.

Symptoms pulse full, frequent, tongue furrowed & hot. Bowels full and hard, urine small in quantity & high coloured, costiveness. breathing laborious, face flushed - sometimes convulsions.

Evacuate the stomach & bowels by emesis & cathartics produced by 5, 10, or 15 gr.

of cal., in order to produce a shock
strong ^{impressing} upon the whole digestive canal
& hence upon the system at large.

In extreme cases & vigorous habits
a little hot emetic may be added.

Repeat the cal. in 5 or 6 hours
3 or 4 times

Give enemias or injections to assist
the operation of the cathartics - after
giving the cath. time to operate

The stools frequently contain flocculent
portions of membrane. If the stools
continue

the latter stages of the disease give
the pill instead of calomel

Sometimes Prof. F. has added acid to quicken the action of mercury. The fever abates in 48 hours - & continues for weeks ^{or months}. The termination may be in volubus, in hydrocephalus,

If the disease continues for a month a regular remittent, the best remedy is Fowler's solution in 2 or 3 drop doses. If this produces edema & dropsical effusion then give bark or Mosely's tonic sol. beginning with about 4 drops. After the inflammatory action has gone off, give opium, alone or combined with opium or antimony. Blisters are useful in all stages. They translate action to parts less essential to life. & in the latter stages keep up the action of the system. Use any of the irritants. If the lungs are affected apply a blister to the chest. The warm bath is useful.

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ears.

I find, is affected apply a blister to it & behind the
Sometimes the mind is so affected
that no medicine will be taken without
great force. Then use tincture
A large cluster of aloes & ginger will
move the bowels

Frequently the derangement & revenge
ful disposition (according to Dr. Rush
an affection of the moral faculty)
that we must wait even for 24 hours
or more without administering
thing. Great skill is in this case
required to satisfy the patient

If cathartics which first produce eme-
sis are used we may be sure that the
whole al. canal, will be operated on.

We often also need a remedy more pow-
erful than the disease just as in croup
Case of a child 2 yrs. old. Pulse full
& frequent tongue furred skin hot &c.
After the paroxysm, The opposite symptoms,
came on violently. The system was roused

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by mustard to the feet & ankles followed
by blisters on the same parts. Blisters on
the chest ammonia in the mouth
the ammonia in the nostrils to excite infl.

Worms. This subject naturally follows
that of intestinal diseases. Worms are not
contained in the bowels of children under 3 mo.
— generally not while they suck — if they
are, they probably are introduced in water.
Worms in the int. can. are not so common
as formerly. Said to be common among the
aborigines, — owing to their crude diet.

Derangement of the stomach & intestines
produces all the symptoms of worms.

It is undoubtedly the fact that healthy
children have worms, which produce no
injury until the system is affected with
disease. Case of a healthy child who fell
from a great height — coma — a dose of
calomel brought away 20 or 30 large worms.

They may be injurious from their number - consuming too much food.

1st Tape worm (*taenia*) armed, & unarmed. 2nd *Tricocephalus* (hair headed) these are the most irritating. 3^o *Ascaris* (round worm) *lunbricoides*, & *vulgaris*. 4th *Gordius* - rarely found in the human stomach - Prof. S has known them coughed up from the lungs - they probably came from an abscess in the liver. The *Gordius* is sometimes found in the earth in great numbers - they turn black on exposure to the air, and resemble a horse hair, hence called horsehair worm.

All eruptive & even all contagious diseases have been attributed to insects. Ephemera has been explained by an Italian writer as consisting of insects - vide N. B. Rep. about the year 1815. Cancer & tooth ache have received this explanation.

The symptoms of worms are very equivocal and coincide in general with the sympt. of ^{irrit.} ~~irrit.~~ Count. pale flushed ^{bloated} ~~pallid~~ eyes, debiles
 crinling of teeth in sleep, starting in sleep
 palp. of heart, pain in stomach when
 empty, relieved by food, urine ~~high pale~~ ^{increased or diminished}
 coloured, or milky, nausea, vomiting,
 irregular appetite loss of appetite, costiveness
 Irritation about the neck of the bladder in the ^{case of} ~~ascaris~~ ^{ascaris}.
 Severe pain about small intestines, & umbilicus, indicates tape worm. Irritation
 at the rectum, indicates ascarides. ~~as~~ ^{In general}
 do also irr. of urethra & increase of urine & milky urine
 Tape worm, often affects adults than children
 Sometimes it exists without the symptoms of worms
 I quart in a day have been brought away in a day, & yet they would
 return in a few days! They increase with
 wonderful rapidity. Case of a woman who
 kept passing them for months in great quantities
 finally diet was tried instead of medicine

All food was roasted or boiled - even the water used for drink, was boiled - Cured
 The calculus bile or gastric fluid will
destroy them. Hence an important
 indication. Spts of turpentine, are an
 old remedy among the people Case of
 an old man who made himself drunk
 with half a gill or more of it.

Fowler's solution ^{2 to 4 drops} 3 or four times
 This is prepared for the calculus or bladder
 a day has cured. Ulix has been
 considered a specific Cemura cinnam.
 has been given by us for this article. It is
 bitter astring. & sweet. Polyp vulg. is
 a tonic & astring. Other ferns may be used
 Ether, particularly in injection & good
 Mad. Anfers

sc. All which however may arise from mere irritation of the stomach.

The irritation of the tricephalicum amounts to derangement - throwing of the hands &c.

Prof. S. would prefer narcotics for this worm - but cannot speak from his own experience - he recommends an injection of a teaspoon or tablespoonful of either in a gill of water or mucilage. Ether will undoubtedly pass the valves, when injected. Prof. Luv. has thought that iron given in pieces operated mechanically, - especially of *murda*.

Ascarides, are said to inhabit the rectum - this is a mistake. They multiply abundantly, & lodge in the rectum about the sphincter, as they daily pass off.

Besides the irritation of the rectum they produce in the small intestines, severe gripes, about the small intestines.

Very troublesome to cure - the best re-

edys injections always effectual for the time being. Relief for the time being by washing them out with injections of warm water. Aloe, acidulated will be better. The best however is camphor, as a nerve and narcotic & a poison to the worm Calomel is useful, not in destroying the worm but in restoring healthy secretions. for worms will not live in healthy gastric liquor. All indigestible articles such as raw fruit, acids, cold water &c will be injurious. Alcoholic tinctures aloe, elix. propr. ^{or cal.} Tincture of hickory buds, or bark, in teaspoonful doses is one of the best. To prevent the return of the worms use condiments pepper ginger. &c. - all warming & bitter things. In extreme cases avoid every thing which has not passed the fire. The eggs are exceedingly minute & yet each consist of numerous others - probably they

are absorbed by the lymphatics - carried into the circulation, & deposited in various parts of the body - especially upon the muc. memb. of the al. can. - only upon the mucous parts.

Dry & stimulant diet is better than cold & liquid. Some remedies act upon the worms themselves e.g. narcotics. Some narcotics operate in some animals & not upon others e.g. sheep eat stramonium, which poisons swine. Mechanical remedies are filings of iron & burnt hair, & perhaps the prickly cæcolages. Other remedies are powerful cathartics merely - others, again, tonics & deobstruents.

Ascaris lumbricoides requires no peculiar treatment. See Spigelia, Calomel & Spigelia is a narcotic - it kills the worms & it may also be prescribed for the same set of symptoms, where no worms are pres-

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ent. When given to intoxicate the worms,
give from 2 3 to 4 oz in decoction in the
course of the night, accompanying it with
rhubarb, or follow it with calomel or
any cathartic to drive the worms off while
in a state of intoxication.

Veratrum sabadilla is used as a narcotic
Of tonics all the astringents & barks the min-
erals - sulph. zinc & iron &c.

For cathartics the best is calomel - also use
the drastic, as scammony. - gall is good

also asafoet. petroleum, seneca oil,
barbadoes, &c. as antispasmodics

Chenopodium anthelminticum & ambrosioides
are called wormseed. An essential oil is

extracted from them. *C. Botrys* or *Gerus. oak*
are useful as nervines & for the cough, but
probably do little good as anthelmintics.

The garlics are used ^{effectually to irritate canal} (never) They have considerable

Artemisia santonica from Africa,

the tops & flowers, - this is called wormseed
It is bitter

The asclepiades, most of the common species, as. syriaca, pulchra, ~~or~~ americana. This latter is often used, & has seemed to do good so A. incarnata & A. decur b.

Podophyllum pelt. is used as a cathartic, probably not better than others.

The best form is that of tincture.

The number of worm cases & colics is much less than formerly, owing to the change in our mode of living.

Butternut bark decoction in table spoonful doses is a popular remedy. It is intensely bitter.

The geraniums are used - all the aromatics and bitters indeed, which are found spontaneous. Ether is used both by the mouth and by enema.

Convulsions Two kinds, *sp. fet.* & *idiops.*

Children are more subject than adults

Causes - all the causes of irritation

Sudden suppression of evacuation. Teething

Irritation of excessive or indigestible food
upon the nerves of the intestines. Action

permeation of food in the primæ viæ

The preceding said to be sometimes heredit.

said to be produced by change in the milk

Also by agitation in the mind of the
mother affecting the milk. The counte-

nance also of the mother affects infants
very much - much more than is com-
monly supposed. So of the bystanders

Treatment - depends principally upon
removing the exciting causes & then
upon alleviating effects

If the cause is in the prim. viæ give at
first 5 or 6 of sulph. zinc ^{or} as much of
ipecac. If the ~~cathartic~~ substance has passed

the duodenum give a cathartic, as-

isted frequently by injection. Or use
calomel as emetic & cathartic both.

Enquire particularly how soon it acts, for
a general answer may be false
Frequently several large doses of cathar-
tics are needed to overcome the torpor
caused by excessive quantity of food
Also the food diminishes the cathartic
operation. Hence the French dinner pill

Calomel ^{5 6 10} jalap ^{1 2 3} scammony Senna
manna ^{castor oil &} neutral salt are the cathartics
If the Calomel sometimes by irritation produces convulsions ^{diarr.}
convulsions continue

spasmodics - one of the most efficient
is the tepid bath. If the patient is
much agitated by being put into water
cover the tub with a blanket, & lower
the patient gradually: there is then no diffc.
Potash, Carb. pot. or aromatic herbs may
be put in the water. Continue in from 5 m.
to 1/2 hour - if exhausted to be taken out
Wrap in a blanket & put in a bed, keep-

ing up a uniform temperature.

Oil of amber was Dr Rush's chief anchor
Musk - internally.

Articles applied the whole length of the spine
as mustard, *ol. origanum* &c. &c

Empyrenumatic oils - hence root tea is
very useful - It contains carbon ann. &
pyrol. ac. Oil of Valerian is a nerve

Mineral oils as British oil petroleum &c.

Ammonia is one of the best 2 to 6 drops,

in 102 water - Applied also to nose & mouth
& rectum Dippel's an. oil owed its vert.

to ammonia. It is very fetid & distilled from ^{bones}

10 to 20 drops tinct. *asafoetida*; or by enem.

23 caustic potash, or the impure carbonate
by injection is very valuable. So all
the caustic alkalis

Spasm is a powerful antisp. may al-
ways be given unless contraindicated by
other symptoms. The ^{frequent} recurrence of spasms
may be broken up by continued doses

fopium. If they recur once in a few weeks, give cathartics, to prevent them.

When called - 1st inject. 2nd tepid bath with alkali in the water. 3^d apply irritant, as, must. horserad. garlic, ginger &c. giving, even in the commencement ammonia by the nostrils. When the patient can swallow give calomel.

When the stomach is overloaded, the child cannot swallow, & we wish to give an emetic, we can often succeed by irritating the throat with a feather - ~~supp~~ laying the infant upon the hand & in this way supporting the abdominal muscles.

Epilepsy - a regular, ^{or irregular} return of paroxysms of convulsions - attacking suddenly by falling, & lasting &c followed by convlenses, in children generally diseased state of ab. can. - kept up by habit which last, is frequently very difficult to break up

caused also by malformations tumors of brain
 malformation of brain &c. derangement of
 of system produced before birth by syphilis
 from the same cause as rickets - more
 rarely from mere irritation of it without
 some offending cause - as, suppressed evacuation.

Treatment - generally the cathartic
 - giving calomel 3 or 4 times a week
 If the canal is loaded with mucus, conjoin
 10 gr. gamboge 5 gr. scammony & 5 of jalap
 which yet will operate kindly - thing
 The best evacnants are those which change
 the secretions. If there is a deficiency
 of mucus - an abrasion as it were - give
 blue - also conjoin chalk.

Most cases are curable by careful manage-
 ment both of the physician & of the nurse
 Regulate the diet with great care.

Generally however there is a morbid appetite
 & a subderangement - about eating &
 also about climbing & such things.

They will be so active & as if e as to be
managed with great difficulty

Calulepsy - called still convulsion -

It is a tonic spasm - Insensible &
apparently asleep - scarcely breathes
sometimes a little motion of the eyes - con-
tinues from a few minutes to several hours
Treatment the same as in other convulsion

It follows other convulsions & sometimes
^{follows} drastic cathartics. Whatever position
the patient is in in that will be retained
Prof. G. has had several cases

Chorea Sancti Viti - rarely fatal - not
difficult to cure under the age of puberty
If it commences before & continues after
that period, seldom cured.

The muscles are partly subject to
the will. They also have involuntary
motions. Caused in children - often
from irr. in prim. viæ. - from

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morbid irritability arising both from
diminished & from increased action
Said also to arise from infl. of the brain
Indication, Narcotics & cathartics
if arising from disease of al. can-
tonics as iron, mineral acids & electricity
if debility is the cause. Proof. I think,
the disease frequently runs its course &
then the cure is attributed to the used
remedy. If The cathartic treatment
has not succeeded very well in his practice.
It occurs almost in 1/2 male, or relaxed const.
about the age of puberty especially if they
have grown rapidly, or been much confined
to the needle or to study

Announcement of Copper 16 4 gr. ea, balls, ^{remedy} favorite
cases female treated with epispastics & narcotics
- took Arnica 2 3 to 1 pt. bul. water dose
increased till the head was affected (It is
tonic & narcotic) Without benefit - Next
Cathartics - Next metallic antispasmodics

Next epispastics. Finally recovered in the
bark & substance 10z a day.

Sometimes arises from affection of the mind.
The presence of strangers is injurious, ^{than}
the sensibility of the patient being very great.
When caused by epilepsy treat as for that
disease. Sometimes comes on very

gradually & is not suspected causing
apparently bad ~~and~~ habits in walking &c.
Case which had been coming on in this
manner was brought to a high degree by
dysentery & went so far as to present
the peculiar signs of Hydrophobia
horror of water &c.

Coinc. cin. & iron sulph. zinc
sulph. copper & other metallic tonics have
been principally used by Prof. J. Use various
^{as recommended} narcotics. Use the antispasmodics as
palliatives e.g. Valerian. usaq. musk

Case in which the disease was broken
up by Elaterium & opopanax at a dose con-

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lined with chalk. This is the only case which
Prof. F. has broken up
Case of a young man who had been confined
as a clerk in N. York - thrown into this disease
by a sight of distress, on board of a packed
Galathea was given to prostrate the system
& break up the habits - successful. This
led to its employment in Corea.

This disease may affect the mind causing
it to run upon particular subjects - es-
pecially numbers. Case of a book pedlar
with these odd notions, & also this facility
of calculation - equal to Zerah Colburn.
He was overtaken by Prof. F. in travelling.
Zerah Colburn, though sent to Europe
never improved - agreeably to the predic-
tions of Prof. F. who has seen several
cases. Their countenance & articulation are
peculiar - mind & judgment deficient

5th
Any voice, ^{as a specific may be given} 1 to 2 gr. said in pill on
15 to 20 drops of alcoholic tincture.

Setons, issues — laster caustic ointment
along the spine, are used. The latter is
not to be used where there is excessive
irritation — doing injury. Spongy bathing
is seldom proper. Cold bathing sometimes
succeeds. Prof. F has known little success
attend the employment of electricity. If the
disease is not translatable it is made worse
by counter irritants.

Dentition of the highest importance al-
ways more or less affecting the bowels & the
nervous system. It affects also the glands
- the cell. mer. - the brain - the ^{life in them} ears &c.
- the lungs &c. Adults are also affected
- Case of a young woman cutting & wadding
teeth, who was thought to be consumptive.

The period of cutting commences from
the 4th to the 6th month. Some persons

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never have but 2 incisors. Children are
occasionally born with teeth - but the teeth
sit loose in the gum without fangs & should
be removed to prevent their being troublesome.
Some families are said to have no teeth - their
~~the~~ teeth being even with the gum - such
are very serviceable & are not subject to de-
cay. Case of a family of this kind from Charleston.
Symptoms - fretfulness - biting - shivering
- starting in sleep - flushings of face - fever
- hot head & cold feet - diarrhoea - some-
times costiveness - green stools - increased
urine (sometimes diminished) bloating of
hands, feet & face - contracted pupils -
eruptions of ~~skin~~ on the skin - all the
symptoms of irritation - the children are
particularly subject to phlegmonous inflam-
mations. Case of a child who ~~was the first~~
to have an aff. of brain. A tumor was found under the arm.
Treatment - Diarrhoea relieves the irritation.
Indications 1st divide the gums - the operation

They will even bite the lancet - It may
 be done on sleep without waking them.
 The difficulty is to confine the child & avoid
 cutting its tongue. Some lancets may
 be made with a guard. Make two incisions
 for the double teeth - & sometimes it is
 necessary to divide a ligamentous band in
 the middle. It is an objection to cutting
 the teeth too early, that the scar formed
 by healing will be more difficult to be
 cut through by the teeth. This not true -
 a scar has less vitality & is more easily broken
 through. 2 or 3 cuttings may be necessary
 - the symptoms continuing to return.

For infl. - use the antiphlogistic treatment - sometimes bleed in the arm -
 better generally to apply leeches behind the
 ear. Cathartics - as magnesia & rhubarb
 conjoining aromatics & chalk where there
 is acidity. Equalize excitement by
 opiac & antispasmodic, with or without opium.

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If a diarrhoea suddenly stops - apply counterirritants to the ^{pit of the} ~~stomach~~ - the warm bath.

Avoid currents of air &c. Blister behind the ear will be often serviceable & prove to hydrocephalus. They are sometimes applied to the arm. Use antispasmodics with or without opio. &c. Rickets Caused by confinement too much clothing too much saccharine food &c.

Generally there is an earlier mental development. They do not make able men however. Hence the impression that precocious children &c. Symptoms - soft flesh - paleness of countenance - hectic fever - late effects of bowels - muscles & cell. subst. less - joints larger - head large - fontanelles to open veins of the head ^{blue} as seen app. & dig. bad - tendency to ~~acid~~ acidity. The teeth are cut later. Appears at about 6 months. Nearly allied to scrofula infecting the lymphatics & vascular system & will die early. They are in fact generally diseased.

This is a disease of weak morbid action ⁵⁹

Indication - strengthen the vital powers
by stimulating & dry diet - especially by
cold bathing - taking the patient out of
the bed in the morning - bathing & retur-
ning - occasionally cal. & op. a.c.
general friction - exercise - open air
mental stimulus of the open air - reg-
ulation &c &c This affects the secretory pow-
ers fully.

Different tonics are given
e.g. Fowler's sol. sulph ferri bark
(bark water &c) Astringents & absorbents
for there is frequently an acid smell.

Burnt bones - phosphoric acid &c. ^{& chalk, (probably)}

Of late Iodine ^{Perchlor applied externally} has been very service-
able - 2 to 6 drops alkoh tinct.

given in mucilage of gum-arabic &c.

The worst cases are the syphilitic - these
require mercurials. The deficiency of the
phosphate of lime is an effect & not a
cause. Hence our bones must have
been useful as an absorbent, & perhaps

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as a tonic - not as supplying the matter
of bone. The chylificative organs are prob-
ably first affected & then the mesenteric glands
& lymphatics. Acid leathered, &c.
Sweet fern beds are very popular. They are
hard & the odour corrects the acid smell of
the disease. Murials of Lime & of Barytes
were formerly much used.

Cholera infanum - Appears in months of
July Aug. & Sept. Sometimes in June & Oct.
Approaches in various manners, e.g. with
a gradually increasing diarrhoea - with vom-
iting & purging the stools being green, brown,
slimy, watery, with the smell of putrid meat -
a high fever may exist - also great restlessness,
in bad cases cries of pain - once in 1 or 2 hours
pulse quick and weak - fever remittent -
sometimes terminating in hydrocephalus,
convulsions. Eyes often enlarged & hollow - half
closed - sleep often in the latter stage protracted.

There is sometimes a great degree of mental ^{61-59th} excitement - naturally bright (the eyes are half closed in various complaints) The vomiting may cease soon may alternate with the diarrhoea. The disease sometimes ceases soon at others runs on for months. This summer epidemic, varies according to the season - according to the changes in the air or the weather which affect children more than adults.

The patient is carried off in convulsions or is worn out by emaciation and dies with aphthae or dies with hydrocephalus or of other diseases.

Causes - bad atmospheres - malaria (a general term for miasmatic emanation) Fermentation is an exciting cause - not the primary cause as some suppose.

Children weaned in the spring are very apt to have cholera infantum in the summer. Children at the breast bear the disease better. Hence let them be weaned in the fall.

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A disease it is of debility & has for pre-
disposing causes bad food &c. both as
rem. & exciting causes

It is a fever translated like dysen-
tery from the surface to the viscera.

- Commencing at the skin & breaking out
in balance of the system - then ^{membr. of the intestines} attacking the mucous,
Indication, 1st evacuate prim. viae

2nd translate action to surface & so equate ^{excitement}

3^d, cite healthy secretory action
peristaltic action. 4 avoid causes of irritation
& remove them where they exist.

5 restore the tone of the system particularly
of the stomach & bowels

1st aromatic ess. peppermint counter irrit
to stom. & bowels as must. horseradish

injection of starch & laudanum & tepid bath

must be used in case of vomiting, or ^{crises of acidity} attack like cholera

When there is a diarrhoea ^{at the attack} - evacuate.

debilissant cathartic & ipecac. Give
calomel & ipecac first giving 6 gr. cal.

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all doses of calomel ^{if full dose} are not answering
& if ice about an hour after and opoeac
The American physician, do not use cathar-
tics so much depending upon stimulating
injections ^{e.g. of spirit and water}. They give smaller doses of calomel
This practice does not answer so well here

In case of small watery stools we have
often reason to suspect that the bowels
are constricted & confine a large quantity
of fecal matter - in this case give opium
& then follow with cathartics which will
often bring away a large quantity of faeces

2^d by emetics & by small doses of
ipoeac ^{with piper} repeated - also small doses of
mercurials ^{col. qualifia with chalk or blue pill} - (antimonials where there
is much arterial action) - by pouer
tations - sinapisms blisters to the bowels
burdock leaves &c warm bath
which used at night frequently gives
a quiet night's rest - this is not to be
used however in case of great exhaustion

4th The French expectant treatment adopted in
Philadelphia will frequently be entirely inefficient.

U T

3^d - By small doses of mercurials & opiac, with opium. Specac. deserves the name of a specific if any remedy ever deserves this appellation. Hence a man very successful with one remedy only may be compared to one very skillful & successful with a per se specific.

About 4 gr. specac & drops tinct. opii 12 temp. wat. About every 4th or 5th hour for a child 4 months old, - keeping the bowels open with mercurials - blue pill - producing an evacuation once or twice in 24 hours. Double the quantity for a child a year old, in the same quantity of water. The quantity of opium must be greater when the child has the habit of taking it.

Injection of laudanum & starch - 3 to 4 spoonfuls of flour ~~starch~~ & 5 lb. 15 or 20 drops of laudanum to stir dissolved at the same time applying 1 lb. abdomen

cloth, dipped in brandy

In eruption of *Strophilus*, ulcers sometimes makes its appearance about the chest particularly in the latter stages

4th indication - by dividing the gums, if necessary - regulating the diet - the mother of a nurse is best - the operation of sucking is soothing & gratifying operating as a nerve - give arrowroot with a little brandy or wine as a condiment - or tatarica roasted flour &c. If in the last stage the child craves any particular food, as salt fish or salt meat it should be gratified - Disgust exciting nausea will debilitate. Frequently we can succeed by a different mode of administering medicine - the sight of a spoon for instance exciting nausea.

A tumbler of wine whey with a teaspoonful of aqua ammonia will often be beneficial to fill the stomach & dilute its contents

Crocod. pet. or stool with charcoal
 Injection, of carbonic acid are used now
 with the same intention. Effervescent mix-
 tures may be drunk - they are the most grateful
 Injection of soap & are recommended
 to allay irritation. Dr. Ferrius recom-
 mends an injection of 3 teaspoonfuls of
 salt to a gill of water & also magnesia
 & rhubarb. 5th. In the latter stages
 give tonics and astringents. Prof. S. pre-
 fers Cornu. cervin. - Use also Spis.
 timent. in decoction or extract. - also
 Gran. mac. - which may be given in
 wine & when we have red wine
 Often it will be advisable to support the
 abdomen with a bandage - also with
 plaster e.g. one of soap & opium
 A most powerful remedy is change of
 air. It is continually recommended by the
 Philadelphia & New York physicians.
 Case of a child in articulo mortis ap-

parently brightened up upon being
 carried in a hick to the top of a hill
 where it had a view of the sound &c.
 It had got ~~was~~, beyond the reach of
 medicine & food - While upon the hill
 it took food - returned & recovered
 The case seems to be the direct oppo-
 site of Nostalgia - there being a sick-
 ness of home - a despondency caused by
 the sight of the same domestic objects

Erigon Can. is used - it is pur-
 gative, ^{acid} bitter & stimulant - & hence af-
 fects the kidneys as a diuretic. It seems
 to do good in the latter stages of this diar-
 rhoea & dysentery. It is called strangury
 weed. It has been long used. Vide Barton
 N. Y. Physico-Med. Trans. &c. The other
 species are also used - give it in decoction

White vitriol & alum are used as tonics
 and in doses of ʒ to ʒss as an antispasmodic
 The various species of *Sibbaldia* -

68 All the potentillas are astr. so *Genus strabo* used in this disease, as a triscent.

Stictica Limonium - is not so agreeable but frequently more efficacious - boiled, sweetened with a little wine or brandy added. It has a taste of salt mud. It is used also as a wash in case of aphthae.

In the latter stages of the diarrhoea, give mucilages made of any of the various articles in use. The white pum bark will furnish a valuable astragal mucilage from its being combined with a terbinthinate principle.

Post mortem examination shows the seat of the disease to be the muc. mem. of the intestines. The liver is enlarged.

Scald head or porrigo - or *tenia capiti*
A local disease, yet affected by diet.
So it is affected commences with scaly eruptions. Shave the head & apply a bladder to exclude the air is about

the best treatment. Wash clean at all events
tar oint. 4 oz tar. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ^{100 Sulph.} wax

100 sulphur - melt & mix. Sulphuret
of potash has removed the disease in
a few days. Yeast poultice is efficacious.
- let the head be first shaved.

Different dock roots - all the species
have about the same properties. Apply
& internal & give internally - It is a cold
& group of Buckthorn is recommended
as a cathartic. The practice is quite
empirical in this complaint.

Sulph. Pot. is given internally also - its
solution resembles mineral spring water

Mercurials should be used & pay par-
ticular attention to diet.

4) clapa, tuberosa expect. diaph. &
laxative is a valuable substitute for ipec.
to equalize excitement &c.

When the tepid bath is used keep a sup-
ply of hot & cold water by in order to
keep up a proper temperature

8470

Catarrhus epidemicus - severe hoarse cough
differing from croup in the quantity of mucus
~~thrown~~^{thrown} - extremities cold, ^{head hot} much febrile action.
By vomiting great quantities of mucus are
thrown up & yet the patient will seem
to be suffocating - Confined to the lungs,
& asphyxiated. The disease affects the bowels
less than this. The bowels are healthy.
Indications - Cure the patient immediately
by powerful remedies, unless the system is too
much affected to bear them. This is a gen-
eral principle, viz. that of breaking up
a disease before it has thoroughly attacked
the system, by means of a strong organic
catarrhetic at the commencement to
break up after the violence of the disease
has been overcome apply a blister to the chest
to translocate to the surface. Evacuate the
bowels also & palliate & relieve the disease
by small doses of tart. em. or ^{with} camphor &
opium to create perspiration - or by the

lupid bath keeping the patient in a warm
house or covering patient & nurse both
with a blanket, to keep in the steam &
cause it to be absorbed also

Sometimes vomiting must be excited by
mechanical means. Do not depend
upon palliating symptoms merely

Whooping cough said to be contagious

rarely attacks the second time, but some
times does. Pres. Dwight had it a second
time at 60 yrs of age

It appears
as an epidemic - thought to arise from
specific contagion 66 vol. Med. Trans.

an account of its breaking out in Belbek
Island without previous intercourse with
the main land.

Commences with precisely the sym-
ptoms as ordinary catarrh. The peculiar
symp.

Several frequent expirations are made
which exhaust the lungs - then a

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stricture takes place which causes a hoarse, shrill whizzing during inspiration. The same sound is heard in the croup during expiration. A spasmodic stricture sometimes takes place in adults which produces the same sound. Such patients should not try to breathe. These fits of coughing continue until mucus is thrown off. But the mucus is not the ^{cause of the} coughing, which arises from irritated action.

Continues from 1 to 6 months. During a paroxysm, haemorrhage from mouth & nose may come on or convulsions or apoplexy may ensue. Case in which an emetic caused convulsions which carried off the child.

Most troublesome during the night. Duration of paroxysm depends upon the facility with which the mucus is thrown off. Sometimes respiratory

is laborious between the paroxysms.

Rarely fatal after 2 yrs. It may terminate in hectic, or in marasmus of the lungs in visceral obstructions, or in lymphaticism.

It produces a determination to the head. Treat the fever, if any, according to its diathesis. Treatment - In vigorous, const. & when mild - little need be done.

When there is considerable infl. give ant. & nitre, keeping the bow. open - in worse cases - bleed cup & scarify.

Sometimes mercurial cath. sometimes cast. oil. &c. It is better however to accomplish this end by diet.

Respiration may be promoted by blisters on the sternum. Instead of blisters ^{2 or 3} ^{or 4} ^{or 5} ^{or 6} ^{or 7} ^{or 8} ^{or 9} ^{or 10} ^{or 11} ^{or 12} ^{or 13} ^{or 14} ^{or 15} ^{or 16} ^{or 17} ^{or 18} ^{or 19} ^{or 20} ^{or 21} ^{or 22} ^{or 23} ^{or 24} ^{or 25} ^{or 26} ^{or 27} ^{or 28} ^{or 29} ^{or 30} ^{or 31} ^{or 32} ^{or 33} ^{or 34} ^{or 35} ^{or 36} ^{or 37} ^{or 38} ^{or 39} ^{or 40} ^{or 41} ^{or 42} ^{or 43} ^{or 44} ^{or 45} ^{or 46} ^{or 47} ^{or 48} ^{or 49} ^{or 50} ^{or 51} ^{or 52} ^{or 53} ^{or 54} ^{or 55} ^{or 56} ^{or 57} ^{or 58} ^{or 59} ^{or 60} ^{or 61} ^{or 62} ^{or 63} ^{or 64} ^{or 65} ^{or 66} ^{or 67} ^{or 68} ^{or 69} ^{or 70} ^{or 71} ^{or 72} ^{or 73} ^{or 74} ^{or 75} ^{or 76} ^{or 77} ^{or 78} ^{or 79} ^{or 80} ^{or 81} ^{or 82} ^{or 83} ^{or 84} ^{or 85} ^{or 86} ^{or 87} ^{or 88} ^{or 89} ^{or 90} ^{or 91} ^{or 92} ^{or 93} ^{or 94} ^{or 95} ^{or 96} ^{or 97} ^{or 98} ^{or 99} ^{or 100} ^{or 101} ^{or 102} ^{or 103} ^{or 104} ^{or 105} ^{or 106} ^{or 107} ^{or 108} ^{or 109} ^{or 110} ^{or 111} ^{or 112} ^{or 113} ^{or 114} ^{or 115} ^{or 116} ^{or 117} ^{or 118} ^{or 119} ^{or 120} ^{or 121} ^{or 122} ^{or 123} ^{or 124} ^{or 125} ^{or 126} ^{or 127} ^{or 128} ^{or 129} ^{or 130} ^{or 131} ^{or 132} ^{or 133} ^{or 134} ^{or 135} ^{or 136} ^{or 137} ^{or 138} ^{or 139} ^{or 140} ^{or 141} ^{or 142} ^{or 143} ^{or 144} ^{or 145} ^{or 146} ^{or 147} ^{or 148} ^{or 149} ^{or 150} ^{or 151} ^{or 152} ^{or 153} ^{or 154} ^{or 155} ^{or 156} ^{or 157} ^{or 158} ^{or 159} ^{or 160} ^{or 161} ^{or 162} ^{or 163} ^{or 164} ^{or 165} ^{or 166} ^{or 167} ^{or 168} ^{or 169} ^{or 170} ^{or 171} ^{or 172} ^{or 173} ^{or 174} ^{or 175} ^{or 176} ^{or 177} ^{or 178} ^{or 179} ^{or 180} ^{or 181} ^{or 182} ^{or 183} ^{or 184} ^{or 185} ^{or 186} ^{or 187} ^{or 188} ^{or 189} ^{or 190} ^{or 191} ^{or 192} ^{or 193} ^{or 194} ^{or 195} ^{or 196} ^{or 197} ^{or 198} ^{or 199} ^{or 200} ^{or 201} ^{or 202} ^{or 203} ^{or 204} ^{or 205} ^{or 206} ^{or 207} ^{or 208} ^{or 209} ^{or 210} ^{or 211} ^{or 212} ^{or 213} ^{or 214} ^{or 215} ^{or 216} ^{or 217} ^{or 218} ^{or 219} ^{or 220} ^{or 221} ^{or 222} ^{or 223} ^{or 224} ^{or 225} ^{or 226} ^{or 227} ^{or 228} ^{or 229} ^{or 230} ^{or 231} ^{or 232} ^{or 233} ^{or 234} ^{or 235} ^{or 236} ^{or 237} ^{or 238} ^{or 239} ^{or 240} ^{or 241} ^{or 242} ^{or 243} ^{or 244} ^{or 245} ^{or 246} ^{or 247} ^{or 248} ^{or 249} ^{or 250} ^{or 251} ^{or 252} ^{or 253} ^{or 254} ^{or 255} ^{or 256} ^{or 257} ^{or 258} ^{or 259} ^{or 260} ^{or 261} ^{or 262} ^{or 263} ^{or 264} ^{or 265} ^{or 266} ^{or 267} ^{or 268} ^{or 269} ^{or 270} ^{or 271} ^{or 272} ^{or 273} ^{or 274} ^{or 275} ^{or 276} ^{or 277} ^{or 278} ^{or 279} ^{or 280} ^{or 281} ^{or 282} ^{or 283} ^{or 284} ^{or 285} ^{or 286} ^{or 287} ^{or 288} ^{or 289} ^{or 290} ^{or 291} ^{or 292} ^{or 293} ^{or 294} ^{or 295} ^{or 296} ^{or 297} ^{or 298} ^{or 299} ^{or 300} ^{or 301} ^{or 302} ^{or 303} ^{or 304} ^{or 305} ^{or 306} ^{or 307} ^{or 308} ^{or 309} ^{or 310} ^{or 311} ^{or 312} ^{or 313} ^{or 314} ^{or 315} ^{or 316} ^{or 317} ^{or 318} ^{or 319} ^{or 320} ^{or 321} ^{or 322} ^{or 323} ^{or 324} ^{or 325} ^{or 326} ^{or 327} ^{or 328} ^{or 329} ^{or 330} ^{or 331} ^{or 332} ^{or 333} ^{or 334} ^{or 335} ^{or 336} ^{or 337} ^{or 338} ^{or 339} ^{or 340} ^{or 341} ^{or 342} ^{or 343} ^{or 344} ^{or 345} ^{or 346} ^{or 347} ^{or 348} ^{or 349} ^{or 350} ^{or 351} ^{or 352} ^{or 353} ^{or 354} ^{or 355} ^{or 356} ^{or 357} ^{or 358} ^{or 359} ^{or 360} ^{or 361} ^{or 362} ^{or 363} ^{or 364} ^{or 365} ^{or 366} ^{or 367} ^{or 368} ^{or 369} ^{or 370} ^{or 371} ^{or 372} ^{or 373} ^{or 374} ^{or 375} ^{or 376} ^{or 377} ^{or 378} ^{or 379} ^{or 380} ^{or 381} ^{or 382} ^{or 383} ^{or 384} ^{or 385} ^{or 386} ^{or 387} ^{or 388} ^{or 389} ^{or 390} ^{or 391} ^{or 392} ^{or 393} ^{or 394} ^{or 395} ^{or 396} ^{or 397} ^{or 398} ^{or 399} ^{or 400} ^{or 401} ^{or 402} ^{or 403} ^{or 404} ^{or 405} ^{or 406} ^{or 407} ^{or 408} ^{or 409} ^{or 410} 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then dress with simple cerate.

Antimony may be combined with opium. Godfrey's cordial made of opium, Quinine

with a little laudanum & ol. arise - this
was very popular. Use diluents.

If there is danger of convulsions from
vomiting - give blood root & other such
things. In some constitutions the tonic
produces peculiar symptoms, e.g. severe
spasmodic stricture, which if it comes on
should be relieved by diluents & small doses
of opium. In very young children it is
difficult to get down much medicine, the
stomach becoming irritable.

In the latter stages use 5 or 6 grains of sul-
phate zinc with as much of opiac as
stead of antimony.

Where this much viscid secretion an emetic
of squills may be used ^{we may use the juice} or, since a root
bruised of squills, each $\frac{1}{4}$ pound - water
& pely - boil & evap. to $\frac{1}{2}$ - strain & add
4 pts hor ^{boil again to 6 pts} to every oz add 1 gr. tart. ant.
dose 8 or 10 drops - child 4 mo. old, every
15 m. This is called Hives syrup

Dried leaves in 1gr. doses, in milk, of
Atropa Bell. or 1/2 of the root
- has been used in Germany

Objection that this disease has a ten-
dency to run its course, is no good
reason for not curing it. It has
been prescribed for more empirically
than any other - proof of the difficulty
of curing it.

El. par. 1oz ant. vis. 2oz.

3/3 glyc. ext. powd. g. at. 2oz.

wat. 6oz. Triturate & boil

close & teaspoonful to a table spoonful

This is called the Brown mixture - It

may be varied by using spec. &c.

2. --- Antispasmodic. & tonic, & narcotic
are used in the latter class e.g. sulph.
Zinc - & expp. & tinct. cannth - musk, fetid
gum, petroleum &c. - belladonna, hyos-
cyamus, opium - artificial musk or
oxygenated oil of amber &c. Nitric &

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Acid 3℥ ³/₄ ol. amb. 1℥ ³/₄ - place in the
sun in tin. t. 2℥ ³/₄ to pt. alc. dose 10 dr to
a teasp. or 1℥ ³/₄ to 1oz ether dose a few (2 or 3)
drops upon sugar. It was very celebra-
ted & afterwards was thought to be ill
made. The truth was, the diathesis had
changed. Copal gum, oxygenated by
distillation, will be the same substance.
Copal is probably the same with amber
vein of olibanum or fran-
kincence in S. America

Opium should be qualified & determined
to the skin by ant. specac. Hyoscyamus
is better, having no tendency to produce
costiveness

³ⁱ pearl ash ~~℥~~ ^{with} [℥] ^{to colour it} cochineal, to pt.
water - is a popular remedy & useful

The whole effect is owing to the pearl ash
which is antispasmodic - cochineal has
no apparent virtues. Pearl ash is not
only antacid but produces a peculiar

excitement upon the stomach, oesophagus
making them susceptible to other articles

Conium maculatum has been
much used - A more commanding
remedy is *stramonium* 10 gr. to 2 gr.
of extract, or seed for a dose

It counteracts that irritability which
gives a tendency to convulsions

Sulph. Zinc. has been most used
as a tonic by *Boerh.* either dis-
solved or in the form of *Moseley's* tri-
ic solution. *Sulph. Copper* ~~possesses~~
~~possesses~~ about the same properties

The compound vitriolic tinct. of *Sul. cop.* &
kins 10 to 30 drops is pleasant & re-
freshing. *Sulph. of Zinc* &
also *binum* have been used so also
per. bark. *Bark, cont.* of *Sul. cop.*
in combination are recommended by
Chalmers of *S. Ga.*

Cantharides are indicated when the

system - is relaxed & too low for inflammatory action - in order to excite a healthy infl. action.

Something may be ~~done~~ done by rubbing the spine with the stim. oils e.g. ol. caps. or. orig. sc. or with lin. of ammonia - to excite the nerves & spinal marrow in the latter stages.

Change of scene, of air, riding &c should be resorted to in bad cases - to tranquillise & stimulate the patient. Sometimes for the little patients will be in a constant state of worry; until this is done. In the worst of such cases, medicine does little good. Even the irritation of administering the medicine may counteract the beneficial effects of the medicine. Prof. S. thinks a relaxation of the ventricles of the heart & of the sinuses of the head, takes place - owing to the violence of the cough - Indicated

by resp. high count. bloated - lips swollen^{by 9}
& by a soft flowing & almost inter-
mitting pulse. In such cases, gives
Blood root ^{5 to 10 gr. in water} - alone or qualified - Lead
(acetate), also iodine, have been re-
commended.

One year, the whoop. cough prevailed
extensively in the Spring but was

Prussic ac. & arsenic - occasionally
cut the whoop. cough, short ended

The former is liable to fail for want
of uniformity of strength
Fowler's sol. is safe - but does not
answer so well in the first stages. It
may leave the patient, livid, weak, with
swollen lips &c. which is to be cured
by bark & stimulants.

8
Gangneung the n.

Chulblain

Exposure to extreme cold without freezing

Mucous fever Irritation & pain of
the bowels (distress rather than sharp pain)
indigestion costiveness, loss of app. & voice.
app. Countenance pale except when flushed
with fever sometimes a consequence of other
fevers oftenest in periparturient habits
most common among the poor. It is maybe
more chronic. Indurated lumps in the neck ^{glands} ⁱⁿ the
induration. Act upon the bowels keeping
up a peristaltic action evacuating the bow.
changing the secretion, & removing the obstruc-
tion of the lymphatic system. Give blue
pill or Calomel & chalk.

In chronic cases friction once or
twice a day will be beneficial

Pill 4 part blue pill 1 part ipecac or 2
part ipecac. Or 1 gr. ipecac in pills
with a small quantity of opium. Or trich.
rhubarb with aromatics & alkaline salts
Burnt sponge is recommended - perhaps
it would be better give iodine at once

in definite quantities. Still the composition of articles existing in burnt sponge may be better.

Linum, mucedos, & vesiculosus (Rockweed), are used. Even the ventricles with tones have been useful.

Enemas of Camomile tea will relieve a paroxysm of pain.

Articles containing carbonic acid in a free state, sometimes with aromatics as ginger or spice, will be grateful and also useful.

Iron - tinct muriate of iron - martial flowers of iron - or alkaline solution - are used as tonics - but Iron is apt to irritate.

Cold bath - will invigorate the system.

Injection of mercury have been proposed. Tepid bath, will cleanse the skin &c.

Muriate of Lime with small doses of cal. or blue pill - may be useful, but

is now generally superseded by iodine - dissolve carb. lime in muriatic acid & give from 5 to 50 drops in water beginning with small ^{doses} ~~drops~~, a case it may offend the stomach. Muriate of barytes might be used. carb. barytes is used use from 2 to 3 gr. It being a powerful article.

The flesh brush thoroughly applied has a powerful effect.

A plaster of opium or diachylon or Raaf's plaster, with an equal quantity of opium, &c applied to the abdomen has been very beneficial when opium did not agree. Or we may use 2 parts opium to 1 plaster.

Diet dry - toasted bread - broiled meat - use condiments - farinaceous substances & sometimes the broth of lean meat. Avoiding raw food & potatoes - corned beef &c. Take care

not to interrupt digestion - by disten-
ding the stomach with liquids

The trepanning will benefit
the mucous membrane of the ec-
canal. The best article is decoo-
tion of white pine bark - which
will be much milder than any
preparation than any of the turpentine
of the shops.

This disease may terminate in a
peculiar hectic - sometimes it commences
with very considerable fever.

Cutting the fraenum. Very seldom
practised now - formerly thought to be
almost always necessary. Some complaints
would be made that the child could not
nurse on account of its being tongue-tied.

In such cases it was Dr. Murrison's prac-
tice to apply the back of the knife,
& thereby give very great satisfaction

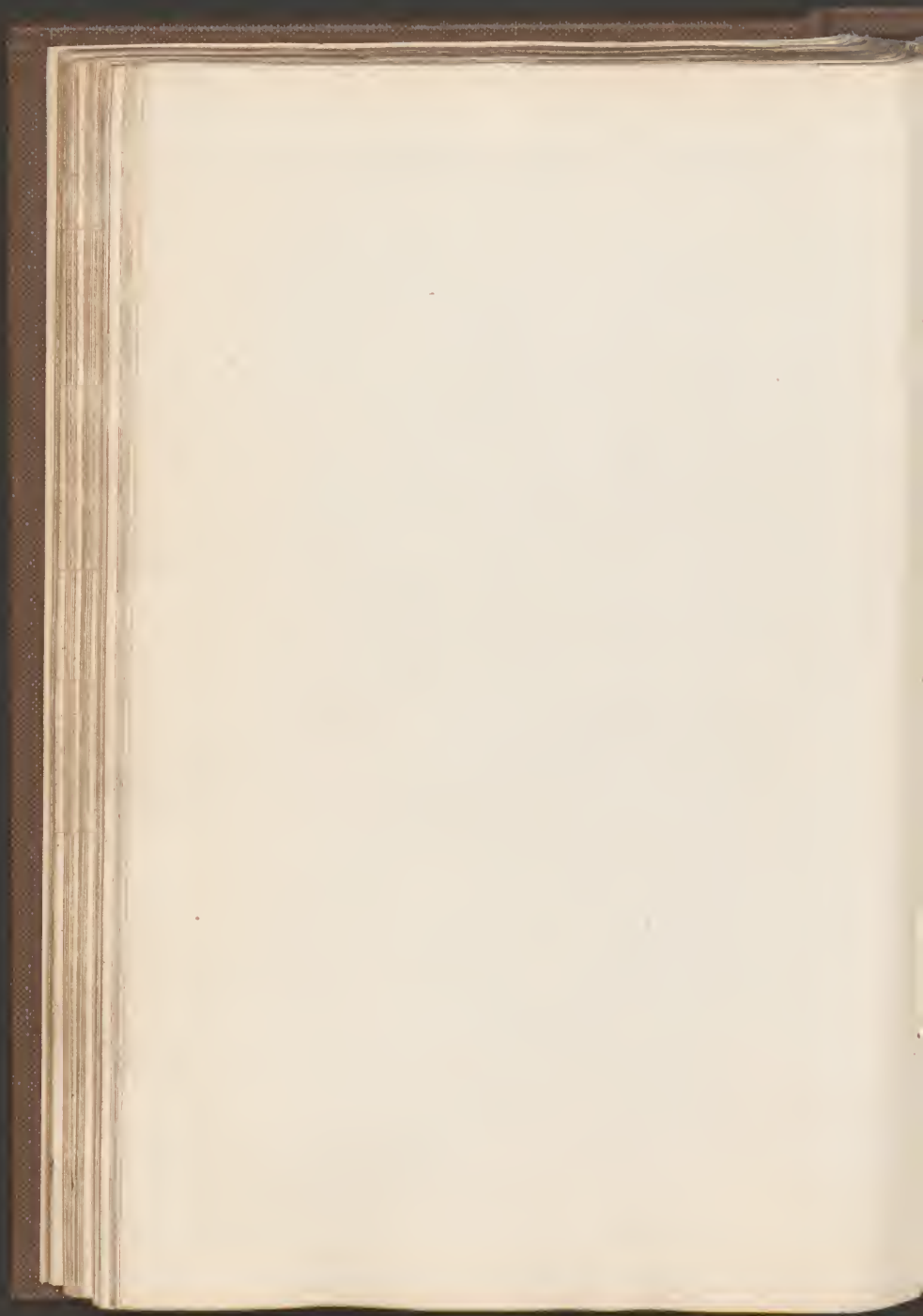
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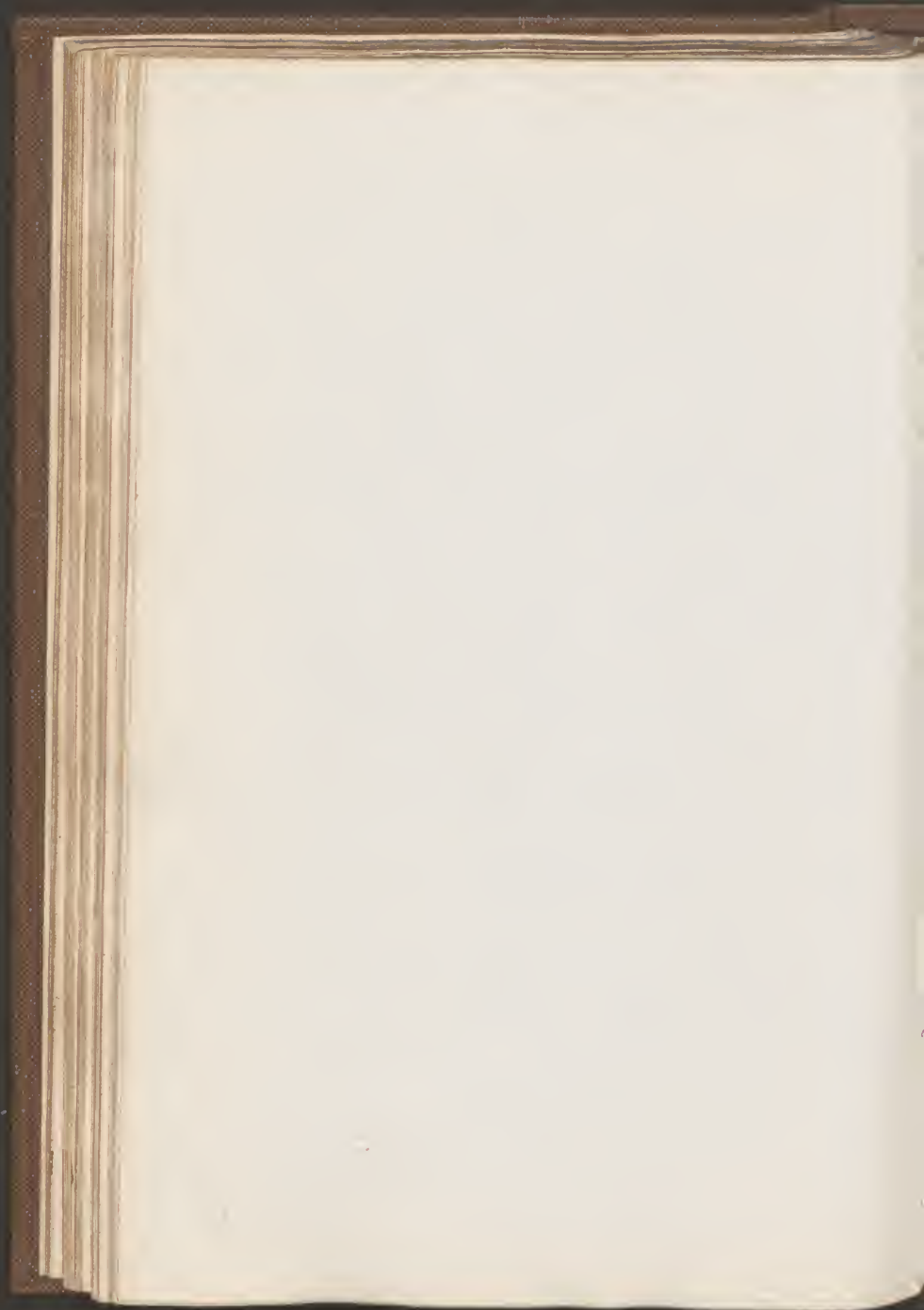
Wm. J. Hall

1. Inflammation of the abdomen or peritonitis in various diseases

Rheumatic affection of the lower limbs,

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Surgery

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Lecture 1st

External injuries

1st Extensive injuries first produce a shock upon the system e.g. contusion upon the abdomen & frequently when a limb is carried off by a cannon ball the haemorrhage is slight & the sole effect of the shock.

Great difference in patients as to susceptibility of constitution. In the army it has hence been the custom to operate on some ^{immediately} and administer cordials & consolation to others. State of the mind e.g. wounds after a defeat or after a victory. State of habit porter & gin drinkers in London & debauchees in high life bad subjects in subsequent inflammation & fever is not in a direct proportion to the shock

The great power of the faculty
the skin (which the part of action
Cuts is of course, sensitive & penetrable
immediately & the large part of the
the skin is to be taken as the most impor-
tant of important parts in punctures
of the skin. These effects are through
the medium of the nervous system.

The common people remark that exte-
rior injuries of the skin to the skin
is a merely part of a constitution as apper-
tains of a violent remedy in a bucket with
water is not penetrable by a scale of iron
or the like. Without difficulty,
affected distress may be detected by the
state of the pulse, & the ease with which
the attention may be diverted.

For a man die off this must include
even or without internal hemorrhage
frequently, which to be with respect to
the propriety of a suitable. Many

Surgeon it has been said would prob-
 ably have amputated Mr. Harkness's
 shattered thigh the constitutional irrita-
 tion will be less after the operation.

The intellectual functions are suspended
 & rudeness sometimes continues for hours
 the food is not digested & the peristaltic
 motion suspended. Vomiting frequently
 favorable as marking a return of vital
 function.

Case of a gentleman
 in a profound stupor from a fall from
 a horse no injury could be discovered
 Complaint of pain generally, a general
 symptom particularly in a external part
 Infants frequently vomit &c severely
 with salivary secretions & yet recover after
 a few hours sleep

1st indication - restore warmth
 to the surface by friction, & the warm
 bath - friction should be dry for
 moist cloths produce evaporation

warm blankets &c may be applied especially, by passing warm substance, up & down the back. 2nd indication restore the action of the piler by brandy &c or some pepperment &c.

When these stimulants when reaction ~~sets~~ comes on, it may be excessive. 3rd moderate pain of 4th condition. relieve pain by opium except in hemorrhoids practice in case, of the rectum. One of the first things to be done is, frequently bleed which will be followed by a rise of the pulse. It is a common practice in some place to send immediately for a blooder, who however in case of a great shock is unable to obtain blood until after a surgeon has ~~examined~~ the vital powers.

Liquor may be used. ~~but~~ the preference among cathartics the mercurial in order to restore the peristaltic action. These will answer the 4th indication also.

We must be careful to examine for local injuries, for frequently in cases of extreme prostration they are first mentioned by the patient after the return of consciousness. Case of a man who was first unconscious, next complained of his head after some hours of his knee. & while he was recovering it was discovered that the ^{bony} orbit of the eye had been splintered. Great caution frequently necessary in examining the sufferer for simple fractures, are liable to be made compound. Cold is injurious.

The viscera are sometimes fractured in falls from great heights e.g. the liver. Suppuration of viscera sometimes follows an external injury after a long interval. The injury of a fall not necessarily proportioned to the height.

8 or 16 drops of Sander's by in gruel or starch, by injection relied upon in Paris for the cure of traumatic delirium.

apparently a trifling remedy - recommended
for trial - relied upon implicitly by the
French. Mr. Cravens is the only author
who has treated regularly upon the subject
of external injuries.

Inflammation

Characterized by heat, pain,
redness, tumefaction & soreness. When consid-
erable or affecting important parts, it is attend-
ed with fever of constitutional irritation. This
is different from the local fever which is called
sympathetic. The pain usually precedes
the heat & tumefaction.

The causes may be external or such as
affect the system primarily.

First of such as are caused by external
injury or phlegmonous inflammation -
called also healthy inflammation.

The manner in which injury produces
inflammation is not understood.

Fractures, etc., characterised by a
central spot, & a circular outline.

Kramer speaks of healty in the consideration
it is a process set up by nature to accomplish
cure, & he holds that our vessels are formed

The injury is generally followed by
pain, which does not arise from inflammation
for this has not yet come on, but
from the separation of the parts. Great
pain is produced by effused fluid as in
sprains. After an injury there is pain

etc. after there is a sense of distention
& the action of the arteries, & the circulation
of the part is increased. This is due to the
whole arterial system producing increased
frequency, fulness and even hardness
of the pulses. The pain is caused by all the
nerves being affected. Mention should
have been made of the cold stage which
precedes, extensive inflammation the cause
of which seems to be unknown.

Professor H. thinks, was essential, ~~but~~
 point from experience, in opposition to
 the French physiologists. He thinks that
 at least at the commencement of a pt. there
 is increased action of the vessels.

The pulse varies according to the part inflamed. (vide below)
 In all cases, if ~~near~~ 1 ft. may be heat, cold,
 viscid, acid, and substance, &c. the
 various sorts of external injuries, Contusions,
 lacerations, and lacerations, and various, an-
 aneurysm, infection, inflammation of the vessel.

Prognosis. Very vigorous inflammation
 is dangerous, & also very extensive, as
 as to the infl. of important parts as
 the viscera is dangerous. In infl. of the tissues
 the pulse is ^{quick} tense & hard. - of the heart full
 & irregular, are inflammation suppuration
 adhesion, gangrene. Adhesive infl.
 takes place in serous membranes &
 even also that lead by the first intention
 inflammation takes place when wounds

do not break by the first incision but the
Gargouss follows voluntarily which do
not suppurate. It is the death of the part

1st indication is to remove the cause
as abscesses & in case of dislocation,
as much should be done by local
remedies as possible. Reduce the tem-
perature by cold or liquid lotion, (according
to the sensations of the patient) sometimes
compresses, or poultices give more relief than
any other mode. Warmth is especially
in pelvic infl. & by the French the so-
racie. The warm bath is never to be
especially to children. In case of gonorrhoea
the urethra should be kept up. These applica-
tions may be made to reduce the heat of the part by
evaporation if not too warm. The
same thing may be accomplished by
spirit. Acetate of lead - sulphate
or acetic vinegar and cold water

is used. Perhaps the latter is generally, as
good as any if the patient will be satisfied
with it. Paracetic, sometimes, are used
externally. But their utility is doubtful.

Blisters are used especially in infl. of the
joints. ^{deep seated parts in general} the first general ven-

ectomy, and the most powerful of bleeding
it would seem to be one of the best
means to prevent that those of opposite ten-

— viz. those who believe in the incision
recommend it. ^{course not always}
— those who believe it to be dangerous
recommend it. ^{in trifling cases, & delicate}

But the rules can be given as to the
— that to which it may be applied.

The mode, are — venesection, arteriotomy,
venous & capillary. Venesection is the most
common and most convenient. In chil-
dren the veins of the hand or foot or the
external jugular vessels are more convenient
than those of the arm.

It is a good rule to draw blood until
pain is relieved or faintness is produced
provided the patient is in an erect position

There is no doubt of the propriety of taking a large amount of blood at once rather than by several small bleedings.

The Sphygmograph is not to be relied on. Prof. H. thinks the heat of the extracted blood of more consequence.

Blood letting has been objected to in case of old persons. Prof. H. has often practised it with advantage. In delicate constitutions, if the patient is kept in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the temporal artery.

is apparently no advantage in venesection.

Prof. H. sees no advantage in the use of leeches, in preference to venesection except in chronic cases.

Combining, then, the advantage of depletion and counterirritation is highly spoken of. Prof. H. has not used it.

Cauterization is seldom used, especially in the Stationary way of beginning, with small areas, repeated until the quantity which may be taken without nausea is very

Forcetics are used for the same purpose.
Pain is relieved by quiet &c. & a
wash to soothe the part.

Pain should be antiphlogistic but generally
the patient has not much appetite. Great
difference is produced by the constitution and
habits of the patient e.g. intemperate patients
will not bear some things - i.e. they do
not bear bleeding well. Frequently cordials
and tonics are useful at the close of the
cure. The best work on inflammation is
Thompson on inflammation.

Origo pelag. An phlegmonous inflam-
mation of the skin - sometimes extending
to the cellular membrane. Distinguished
by leaving a white spot after pressure
to the finger & by being terminated by
a definite time. It has a tendency to
spread - sometimes having one part &
spreading to another. Occasionally
affecting various parts at the same time.

It was caused by a wound it frequently affects. ^{and acc. to post.} It is not in itself of
color dark & yellowish with swelling
leathery cut. more yellowness towards
the decline of the disease.

This disease is liable to affect the
mucous memb. of the mouth, is said to affect ^{parts} int.

It is accompanied with chills, fever & an erysip. with head with delirium. Sometimes the fever precedes. The fever is also followed by a bitter taste in the mouth. Case of an old woman attacked with febrile symptoms, which, as was expected were soon followed by erysipelas. Various divisions have been made a phlegmonous bilious &c.

Prof. H. divides into that affecting
the skin & that extending to the cell. ma-
1st of the skin. It terminates by scales
& affects the young. It however may term. by sup-
puration. The second is attended with more he-
morrhage & termination. ^{inflammation} ^{inflammation}
in young. It sometimes extends to
the fascia & tendons so that they will
slough. This kind of erysipelas

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stentest met with in old and in-
temperate persons as in cases of chronic
sore leg.

Erysipelas is distinguished from
phlegmonous infl. by the latter having
a central spot the circumference
being less defined & its pus collected
into a central cavity.

The nervous irritation of erysipelas
is greater producing delirium &c.

The heart & arteries are more irrita-
ted producing a sharp and quick
pulse which is very weak when
the infl. leads to gangrene.

The al. can. is generally accom-
panied producing sometimes dysenteric
symptoms.

The exciting causes are wounds
contusion irritation of the skin
by acid substances by altera-
tion of temperature &c.

The predisposing cause is in the constitution & is unknown - from the yellowness of the skin some have ascribed it to the liver

We know not why some wounds should be followed by phlegmon, & some by erysipelas, & others by inflammation except that it is true the patient is not in good health. This may be caused by malaria, the bad air of hospitals, &c. Case of Poncet who it is drained.

From its prevailing in hospital some have thought it contagious, this is not probable.

Though depending upon the state of constitution, yet the extent of ^{the} constitutional affection is proportioned that of the local affection. It sometimes seems to alternate with other diseases,

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Progress varies according to the age &
habits of the patient & the extent of the infl.
The most dangerous cases are those
of the head which are frequently attended
with delirium & coma. Coma is however a
common symptom in old people

Indications 1st to promote a resolu-
tion 2nd by topical 3rd by general remedies
Some are opposed to topical application,
Prof. H. finds no danger in them. The best
is acetate of lead Cold water milk
& water - Also 2 dr. mur. ac.
in a gill of water or Corros. Sublim. str.
or eters a drachm of opium to a pint
of water or of the solution of acetate of lead
Mercurial ointments are best in
the decline of the disease The good by
itself is good especially when the
branny scales are abundant. To it
is ascribed, by some, all the benefit of the
mercurial ointment. One of the most common
applications is dry heat flour. Yet it is one of the worst

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2nd General remedies. They should
be always used to prevent the affection
from being driven on & then returning
1st venesection Strongly used & ^{strongly} opposed
Prof. H. approves of it in case of strong
constitutional affection but not when
there is extensive ~~inflammation~~ suppuration
& when the pulse is weak & scarce.

2nd purgatives - they have been
universally used. The indication has
^{been} drawn from the yellow fever, &c.

The mercurial cathartics, or heat
salines, may be combined with a little
opium in case of great irritation.

Mercurial salts Sulphur & opium
have been recommended.

Antimonials are much used, especially
in the Italian mode of beginning
with only 16 gr. & doubling the dose
(if later on), until even 48 gr are given.

3rd Tonics their use is strong, used
upon the supposition of being

an atonic disease. In cases of malaria and gangrenous tendency bark is undoubtedly proper.

Opium & Dover's powder are proper in case of great irritation & ~~and~~ opium is given by some as a stimulant.

The most common preventive remedy among the people is neutral salts. They generally do much injury. Even low diet is generally injurious, when practised with this view.

Scabs are frequently affected with this disease. Sometimes their puscles are badly affected with it. Treatment calomel internally, acetate of lead externally, &c.

A new remedy is nitrate of silver externally applied by moistening & touching. Prof. H. has tried this and found it useful but not deserving so very high commendation as it has ~~received~~.

Prof. H. has found blisters very useful as have Dr. Rush & others.

especially in violent cases & in those which affect the cells near.

An old mode has been lately revived - viz that of making large & deep incision - even to the extent of 6 or 7 inches. This is efficacious in violent cases especially when suppuration is suspected. This disease requires great care and attention. Sometimes the disease may without our knowledge attack another part, hence the old patients affected with stupor & faints should be examined every day.

Abscesses When phlegmonous infl. does not terminate by resolution it does by suppuration. So of Erysipelas. The signs of suppuration are diminution of the pain & chill, (the patient will say he has caught cold) in external phlegm. infl. a softness will be perceived. It will increase & frequently be covered by a hard ring. This is discovered by its fluctuation. We must press

alternately, with the finger, or better with the thumb. In muscular parts we may be deceived by the fluctuation of the muscles, & under the fascia, if we press transversely. This may be deceived by fungous tumours. Tumours, of the viscera are apt to be mistaken for a collection of pus. Great mischief is done by opening fungous tumours.

In a gland suppuration never takes place until after the skin has adhered to the abscess. Prof H. knows of no remedies for promoting suppuration but poultices, & scarification applicator. On pus. It is a secretion. A French surgeon maintains that it is secreted by a membrane lining the internal surface of the abscess. (Lectiche) It is of very little consequence what poultices are made. Remember, as by using just a wadded cloth dipped in hot water & then applying them to the part.

Venesection & evacuant remedies are contraindicated. The bowels should be kept

kept free. Lances are not generally needed
 Opium may sometimes be used according to
 Prof^o Smith & Hubbard
 approved of opening abscesses, immediately
 & not waiting for them to burst

In Erysipelatous infl. the pus is effused
 & not in a cavity of a circular form
 Abscesses tend towards the surface unless
 prevented by strong fasciae &c.

The opening need not be very large but
 should allow for free passage to the pus

There are inflammation of the cel-
 lular membrane where there is no ery-
 sipelas of the skin. The inflamed part
 is hard & is sometimes very tender
 The constitutional symptoms are very
 severe & resemble those of erysipelas

The suppuration has a peculiar
 irregular feel. ~~It is~~ ^{of the kind} ~~very~~ dangerous
 generally arising in the

Indication, - Moderate it const affect
 by Calomel &c. - - - the best exte-

sal remedy is blistering extensively - followed
using external blisters.

The kind of inflammation frequently follows
is of the cellular

case of a man who lay down under a very thick
quilt. Infl. in thigh, leg, shoulder
confined to the cellular membrane, & yield-
ing great quantity of matter - the patient
died. Another upon whom

similar abscesses were opened
in succession. Finally, there was an abscess
in the chest & the man died.

The two last kinds of infl. & inflammation
are very dangerous. Frequently
they arise from a very slight cause, as a
scratch, or a cold, or a fever. In the
latter, delirium tremens is frequently
attended by such inflammations.

Prof. H. has not open with caustic

He does not call it empyema, as
proper phlegmonous inflammation
are of a kind in a dead portion of

cell membrane. There are no better remedies than leeches, &c.

After opening an abscess we may use pressure to expel the matter but too great violence must not be used. A plug of lint may sometimes be used advantageously introduced & finally the sides of the taboers should be brought together by a bandage if possible.

Frequently, by a skilful application of bandages wound the opening, pus may be expelled which could not otherwise be obtained. When it is wished to make a second opening into an abscess near the first, instead of lifting up the skin upon a probe & then cutting down to the probe, it is better to close up the first opening & suffer the pus to accumulate so as to cause a protrusion: an incision may then be made with ease.

In throat begins with a small purple
 a vesicle filled with lymph. It forming
 heat and pain very great. The const. irr.
 very great. The redness is of a darker
 colour than in the furunculus. There
 is an areola somewhat resembling that
 of King's pock. This will be surrounded
 with small pimples which become
 small holes filled with a yellow matter.
 The swelling extends & with it the
 holes. Sometimes a considerable portion
 sloughs off. Eventually a con-
 siderable portion of cell. mem. b. sloughs
 off with a copious discharge of pus
 & the patient recovers. In fatal cases
 extensive gangrene takes place without
 suppuration. Sometimes, before the
 cure large portions of cell. mem. b.
 rotting may be extracted with the
 finger. Const. aff. very great
 tongue white & eventually yellow

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When the anthrax is near the head delirium & convulsions are produced.

The infl. seems to be more erysipel-
atous than phlegmonous.

Some persons, of broken const. are
liable to be cured

Prognosis depends 1st on the situation
& extent of the anthrax, 2nd to be fatal
if on the head, face & neck, especially
if rising, but soon is discharged.

If upon the limbs & back with suppura-
tion there are some indications,

2nd the const. sympt. Violent pain
soreness, fever, old age & intemperance
especially the latter are bad symptoms,

One of the best local applications, is an
extensive blister plaster followed by creosote
if there is much heat & inflammation
apply over the creosote, ac. plumbic or
in bad cases, on other 4 points,

The sooner the pus is formed and dis-
charged the better. It relieves the irrit.

requently, pus may be felt through the
slimier skin. Caustics are used
by some but Prof. H. prefers blistering
& if the first application does not relieve
the pain & irritation apply a second.
occasionally a slight incision is necessary
to evacuate the pus

Const. Remedies 1st Venes. in
rigorous habits, and early in the disease
Mercurial purges are always proper
unless there is great exhaustion

(Opium when there is great irritation
and towards the close when the patient
is weak gives bark. Give dec. pod.
at first & afterwards opium alone.

Further remarks on abscesses.

Sometimes after the opening of an abscess
lunar caustic or a solution of cor. sub.
must be introduced to promote the
healing of the sides of the abscess
Sometimes the pus is collected in the
bursa mucosae, as on the olecranon

non process. the ²⁷ thumb the knee.
The serous membranes of the bursa are
liable to inflammation followed by a rapid
collection of pus, & violent const. irr.

It is especially important to open
abscess of the hand, near the joints.

Acute inflammation of the joints sometimes
occurs, essentially different from chronic
infl. It occurs oftener in the hip.
Sometimes it is fatal in a few days.

Caused occasionally by injuries.

The mode of cure is to cut boldly into
the joint, to save life.

The female breasts are especially
liable to abscesses. Breasts & broken
breasts are not all the same disease.
1st Superficial phlegmonous abscess.
There is infl. of the gland. The skin is
hot. Incision - purging & anti-
mony may be used. Tartar emetic has
been lately recommended very strongly
the usual external remedies may be used.

It is, decidedly, advisable to open these abscesses, though there is a prejudice against the practice. Erysipela, of the breasts is common & treated as other cases.

Pl. is the linc. musc. which lies between the mammary gland & the pectoral muscle. Sometimes it pus makes its way out between the breasts. We must open with an abscess lancet, & then promote the healing by injections of cor. sub. &c. - If this fails, introduce a seton of several threads, & extract one thread at a time (Vide Bossey)

Chronic inflammation. Sometimes a sequel of acute infl. that which follows acute phlegmonous infl. will become Scirrhus & will not be of the skin but of the cells & muls. Glandular parts are those which generally run into chronic infl. e.g. testis, mammary glands, the lymphatics (scrofula). These last are ~~generally~~ frequently subjects of surgical treatment, they are occas.

usually inflamed, some wounds.

The joints are peculiarly liable to it. The constitutional symptoms are less severe, resembling hectic - generally without sweat, & chills. The tongue is commonly coated - anorexia - loss of appetite capricious - emaciation - restlessness.

Indications, lessen the action of the vessels & promote absorption. Bleeding must be practised with caution. Cupping & leeches are most recommended. Prof. H. has found occasional bleeding serviceable promoting absorption. Cathartics must be used moderately. The mercurial mistral nable & the stimulant as aloes Narcotics, opium, hyoscyamus, common to allay irritation. Frequently the mineral acids as tonic, Iron & arsenic & other mineral tonics seen

to cause isolation. Podine is used.
 Blistering is the best local application.
 Use of its application to infl. mammary.
 Tartar em. ointment. Seton, clove
 compresses are valuable when practica-
 ble, especially in infl. of cell mem.
 It may be alternated with blisters
 or amn. sc. If the limbs are
 inflamed, exercise is useful
 stimulating liniments, opodeldoc. &c. are
 applied.

Chronic abscess. One in which has either
 not been preceded by fever or violent
 symptoms or in which they have
 off. The patient's account will often be
 that at some previous time he had
 a fever sc. followed by a swelling.
 The fever did not leave him - well sc.
 So sometimes the chronic abscess
 will be found in a different part
 than in which the pain was formerly
 felt.
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Doof H. has never known a fair case
 of perfect absorption of pus. Though
 the evacuation may have taken place
 only after years of continuance.
 The prognosis is difficult

The, I search open by
 caustic. Doof H. has not tried it.

Lumbar abscess, as an example of
 chronic abscesses in general.

Arises from scrofula, from injury,
 or from no apparent cause. The lame-
 ness at least often is ascribed to Rheu-
 matism. The patient bends, forwards
 & bends the part affected. A soreness
 may be felt. Finally a collection of
 a humour pointing to the top of the
 thigh or even ~~runs~~ down the leg.
 The pus is contained in the vast muscle.
 which is profound, under pressure by
 The may be mistaken for Hernia
 & even for aneurism of ext iliac.
 It sometimes bursts in the groin

By proper incision & cauterization, the fluctuation may be removed. After by placing the patient on his side, making incision & evacuating an abscess, then making the orifice of the cyst as large as that of the skin by a turn of the point of the lancet. The pus discharge, better in a standing posture of the patient when the orifice turns our points downwards. When the pus is all out, apply a compressing bandage, & heal the orifice by the first intention. Afterwards open the abscess again & so continue. Keep the bandage on to draw out the secretion of pus. After three or four operations, the orifice will generally ulcerate, if the abscess is not healed. This practice is a great improvement of other methods. Various remedies, were formerly tried to promote the absorption of pus. But Dr. has never known the cure. Sudden deaths arise from morbid & chronic

as well as acute abscesses.

After ^{great} operations, abscesses of the
frequently come on.

Hectic fever, following the perforation
opening of chronic lumbar abscesses.

Chills, ^{heat} febrility, irritation, sickness,
confinement to the bed, nausea vomiting,
loss of appetite. This is frequently mis-
taken for a new disease.

John Hunter was the first to deny the
doctrine that hectic fever is produced by
the absorption of pus.

James Rose, son 13 or 14 yrs of age.

Injured his back by lifting. Became
lame was treated for rheumatism. Be-
came more lame, emaciation & salivary
Prop. H. found a coll. of pus extending a half
way down the thigh. By Abernethy's
mode, about 3 pints of pus came out.

The attending physician, did not pursue
the same mode but kept the orifice
open. Hectic fever - confinement to the bed.

died miserably in about a year.

Instead of being better, they may find themselves worse immediately after the opening. Ciggen has been supposed to be the cause.

Cold air likewise has been ~~supposed~~

16 gr. ^{or sub.} to 1 pt. water. is the best injection when a lum. b. abscess is kept ^{open}.

If no benefit results after a few weeks it must be abandoned. Sinusotomy has been recommended ^{as an injection}.

Calomel is the best treatment for the symptomatic fever, except when the patient is exhausted.

Irritation may be relieved by Dov.

powder. quietness &c. The cavity should be carefully cleaned out every day. Slight pyæmia may follow the conv. sub.

Prof. Smith was in the habit of opening this injection immediately after the opening. Prognosis - Some have ascribed lum. b. abs. to an aff. of vertebrae.

Very few probably this affection of the vertebrae may be an effect rather than a cause of a

cause Small chronic (or suppurative) abscesses may be treated like acute abscesses. In description the abscesses will not be regular & round like phlegmon. They should be opened as soon as pus is formed. In abscesses of this kind granulations are frequently found which must be removed by caustic. Sometimes the skin must be cut away ^{at the} to get base related to illustrate the danger of opening ^{deep in} abscesses by large incisions & keeping the orifice open. There is a

Quality of the discharge. Commonly mild & odorless thick (sometimes curdy) before the healing, it becomes thinner & whiter like. Some abscesses, especially furuncles, discharge especially if suppuration.

Hectic fever. Blood drawn will generally exhibit the buffy coat before the opening of the abscess. Afterwards

we have hectic fever. Take quick (sometimes not in old persons) generally 2 purges, 1 a day the night we attended with profuse sweat frequently with diarrhoea - sometimes pains in various parts which exhausts the patient - loss of app. & anorexia & vomiting occasionally aphthae (some times also as well as night sweats before opening) may come on - also dropsical effusion of cellular membrane.

Diagnosis ^{depends} ^{on the} nature of the part according to their power of resolution -

2nd extent of the abscess - e.g. occasionally it following the suppurations of an extensive burn 3rd ^{on the} constitution of patient frequently mental causes have great effect - large morbidities, hectic & all these are incurable of affect but more diarrhoea sometimes we are surprised to see a little constitutional affection such persons are generally very tranquil in mind. it is perhaps impossible to cure hectic

while the cause remains

Some patients are exceedingly restless & irritable & troublesome & delirious

Prognosis - ^{the} depends on our success in removing the cause. ~~the~~ We may however moderate it by tonics e.g. dolphin, vine, pear - This last invaluable, promoting abundant relieve & supporting the ret. pos. keeps the bowels free.

Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels causes may be ext. or internal - 1st rounds acrid substances thorns have been given a bleeder, impeding redness hardness acore may be felt a discharge of lymph a swelling of the lymphatics in the axilla caused by inflammation by with caustic

Sometimes a very small puncture will cause an inflammation of extending upwards in the direction of the

lymphatics, indicated by red lines, swell-
 ing, soreness &c. frequently a troublesome
 sometimes an erysipelas infl. & abscesses
 may be occasionally by erysipelas
 Touch the small surface (apparently ^{or apply adhesive plaster}
 & derable) of the wound with cansthes,
 if this does not cure, blister it whole
 use can preserver &c

Open abscesses, if there are any. Remove
 the inflammation extends from the heart instead
 of towards it in the course of the vessels. It ap-
 pears in the throat in exanthema. It may be caused by ^{for a life}

frequently this disease comes on from
 an affection of a distant part as phlegma-
 ia dolens from the uterus. It may
 in the legs from consumption.

Tubercles of the veins. First noticed
 at by G. Hunter. It may be caused by ^{or a life} ~~veins~~ ^{or a life} ~~veins~~ ^{or a life}
 an inflamed cord, or it may pass is
 found around the vein. Constitutional
 symptoms like those of erysipelas & very
 violent accompanied with fainting pal-

itation of the heart anxious &c.

Treatment & resection (some say ad deliquium) Calomel & opium blisters. Mr. Lixars advises to destroy the vein above the part by caustic.

Inflam. of the arteries - Not much known respecting the disposition of the arteries appears to a fringed red bk.

Mortification. The death of the part. A cold ash coloured mass becoming black. Gangrene is considered under this head.

Two kinds, acute & chronic. The affected part from red becomes pale & cold, the vessels filled not with water, but bloody serum. Pulse quick weak intermittent occasionally, sweat scanty. Symptoms vary 1st according to the extent of the mortification. 2nd acc. to the importance of the part & 3^d acc. to constitution.

as in the toes of old persons
 chronic mortification frequently occurs, even
 without previous acute inflammation and
 preceded by pains & heat. There can
 be at first a dark purple spot. liable to be
 confused at first view with chilblains.
 There first appears a redness, then vesication, lastly mortification
 in this disease. Two circumstances will
 always distinguish mort. 1st the coagula-
 ble state of the vessels, yielding no fluid
 2nd no arterial being present in the part
 Causes external injury, a sudden cessa-
 tion of vascular action in the limb!!
 bites of rattlesnakes, wounds from dissec-
 tion. Compression of bloodvessels from ligatures
 strang hernia &c. Inflammation -
 more especially erysipelas, & anthrax.
 Occurs oftenest in the old. ^{together & cause & attendant} ~~specific~~ ^{of the interior}
 There may be such a degree of con-
 striction or distention of vessels, in violent infl.
 as to cause mort. ^{may be must be checked}
 after an operation for cancer of the breast, as to cause mort.
 cause mortification It has been attrib-
 uted to the use of bad rye flour - that
 which contained ergot.

Pregnav, difficult. All mort is dangerous. Chronic mort always dangerous. Sometimes patients die when apparently almost recovered especially if one is when fasciæ & tendons remain to be cast off. Sometimes patients are carried off by a new accession of erysipelas, infl or a transition to an internal part.

It is a good symptom for the patient to go quietly to sleep. Treatments - The attempt to initiate nature by endeavoring to excite an infl around the mort. part, & to produce a line of demarcation & eventually the sloughing of the part, is to be desired.

Ind. 1st Caussechi may be useful to moderate the violence of action. Water at first in the disordered region, is alterative dose. Barks was formerly supposed to be a specific. It is not discontinued.

A cataplasm of lead & mint. cream. externally applied cold, is being more agreeable. Emollient poultices, that poultices will

correct felr. The rule of line & to do
Bark was formerly used in practice

2nd Local incision - back of the
toe, if there are any, open abscesses re-
move mortified sloughs. Opium, even
with venesection, & especially the

purgatives are required. Enemata & fomentations
3rd prevent the spreading of the mortification
which spreads, sometimes, in the cellular mem-
brane very rapidly. Bark may be useful

but blisters are the great remedy. They
should be extensive & on a limb, should
extend above the ^{exceptional case of mortification} part mortified.

4th Acia (100 ^{to 3 or 400} drops to 1 pt. water) may be
used as a caustic application

4th relieve the patient by opium. Bark
wine are good medicines in nutritious
diet. Keep the bowels in order, attend to
the secretions, &c. &c.

After treatment of the part - keep
the external surface clean. Clear away

the ulcers. Case which terminated favorably related in which the whole gastrocnemius muscle was lost. Near the close of the cure the following preparation may be used as a mild cerate. ℞ drachms acetate of lead
℞ oz. sulph. sodae, 2℞ oz. simple cerate

Mortification continued. It may prove fatal from const. irritation either gradually or suddenly. Case related of an old man, who first had apparently an abscess on the bottom of his foot.

There came on a phlebitis of the vena saphena.

Mortif. affecting a whole limb will rarely be cured. Generally amputation is the best remedy. The const. irr. will be surprisingly relieved.

Hæmorrhage is generally a fatal symptom.

As to the propriety of amputation. It must be done when the

has destroyed the principal blood vessels
& limbs. Also in mortification ^{extending up the leg} of the toes
for all such cases cannot be cured
without too extensive a suppuration
to be borne by the constitution
As to the time of amputation. It is
now settled that we are not to wait
for the mort. to stop spreading, & for the
mortified part to be sloughed off.

The mortified toes of old people should not
be taken off. If amputation is to be per-
formed, it should be of the leg, or if this
begins to be affected, of the thigh.

case of mortif. of finger of an elderly
shoemaker! When amputation is performed
we almost always find the arteries ossified.

In comp^d fract. Burns, frost bites, &c.
if the parts are likely to be dead, then
operate immediately. Sometimes, mort. extends
along the cut. nerv. under the skin, giving
rise to a crackling feel & a sort of emphysema.

Wounds in general. Solution of continuity in a part. They are of six kinds
Incised Punctured Lacerated Poisoned
Contused & Gunshot wounds.

Extensive wounds may affect the system more or less according to various circumstances, one of which is the degree of confinement, e.g. wounds of the lower limb affect the system more.

The symptoms, i.e. fever will vary from a slight heat, to a high fever; sometimes we have chill - sometimes erysipelatous inflammation.

The first indication respects the hemorrhage. This if slight may be stopped by cold air cold water, &c.

If an artery is wounded, a ligature must be used, except that sometimes a small artery may be stopped by a total division of the vessel. Case of a man who had wounded the art. palmaris,

There came on a very troublesome & frequently recurring haem. by opening the wound & totally dividing partially divided artery.

The temporal art. may, in this way, be totally divided & then stopped by compression

Ligatures may be of silk, thread, or better of leather, rolled. Mr. Lawson has lately recommended a small silk lig. with the ends cut very close - it is said they will come out by a small puncture. Leather is absorbed. It is now ~~not~~ advisable to cut the internal coat of the artery by the ligature

Mode of Dressing. Bring the edges accurately together, apply adhesive plaster and a compress. Leave the wound in this cond. for 4 or 5 days.

The interrupted suture is used.

The plaster may be used in addition to these, a strip like in each two slites.

In case of much heat & inflammation Prof. H. keeps up the practice of wetting the dressings, even with ac. sulfuric.

Punctured wounds; if by a bayonet or similar instrument, they partake of the nature of others.

Considered dangerous, yet often healed by the first intention. If you collect at the bottom treat as in other cases of sup-
puration.

Haemorrhage from wound. The artery retracts when cut, the internal coat adheres to the clot ^{as the clot is left} as the next collateral branch.

This, ~~and~~ led to the practice of using small round ligatures. Sometimes the needle & ligature is used when it is impracticable to use the tenaculum or forceps especially in punctured wound, to avoid the necessity

of extensive incisions. We must be cautious about tying arteries in old wounds but in the part struck off we have tam-
orrhage again to avoid this make a new
incision. Be cautious about leaving any
substance in the wound

But we should be generally be left 4 or 5 days.
A proper posture is of importance. Horizontal
for the lower limbs - placed on a pad the back
side of them. Union of parts totally divided
as noses & fingers has not succeeded in Prog.
the practice. When a little skin is left they
do grow well unless suppuration comes on.
But 3 simple diets are of importance.
Especially in case of wounds of the lower limbs

Continued & lacerated wounds - may be
healed ~~not~~ under one head. The haem-
is generally small. Do not hesitate
to attempt the uniting by the first in-
jection ~~down the~~ ^{into the} ~~eye~~ ^{eye}.

to, this instead of treating with fermentation
practices, to promote suppuration.

Toisonaound, - where a pressure
substance is applied to a point where
sting and bite. It is difficult to say
whether the effects of pressure or the power is
the effects are very analogous to a regulation
inflammation. Excision should be kept
as a prophylactic. Cupping has been prac-
tised. Caustics - known the French can-
ker acids are favorite applications.
Specifics of local use. Good. They should
be blistered. For the general remedies
use nit alk. opium, alcohol comp.
a variety of ^(Chloroform) etc. - but if
inflammation come on use narcotics
narcotics, sc. if suppuration occur
use issue treat as usual procedure.
Case related in which 8 gr. of arsenic were
given in 4 hours cured.

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Apparently phlebitis has been occasioned by ^{apparently} bites of
Indian remainder one of little consequence.
stomach & aspirating - Bad case of puerperal
near the eye relieved by bandage -
next day fever relieved by bleed. & merc. iaks
Young woman - Ph. chy. swelling in the leg
in a week - pain long & anxiety - died on 15th or 20th.

Dissection wounds & wound seems to be
necessary. Prof H. does not think they
are to be placed by the predisposing causes
of late hours study &c.

Sept 11 - finger very sore & painful
in the wrist & both arms - pain in
the head & back chills & fever.

Swelling of the part up to arm in
the right arm under the ^{in the chest} pectoral muscle,
death. The pus collects in the finger along
the case is too dangerous. Prof H. has known
similar effect follow a puncture with a
needle matter. Case of a boy wounded
in the heel with a fish spear. red streaks
through the artery in the foot & leg

Suppuration under the pectoral muscle
under the pleura - death

Very bad sores upon the fingers, often
have arisen from dressing ulcers.

Progression upon the tubercles, &c.
Treating the wound with nit. silver has not al-
lured suppuration. If the lungs following operations,
compd fractures, &c. the treatment is the
same as in other inflammations of the pleura
bleeding, &c. In the case, Mr. H. made
an opening into the sac of the pleura one
of them was fatal the other recovered.

Gunshot wound. The contusion must
be very great. A spent ball will produce
contusion merely. It was formerly supposed
that the ball burned the parts judging from
the appearance of the eschar. A mistake
often the shock to the system is very
great, but with some it is trifling.

The entering orifice will be smaller
than the issuing. The latter will have

raised and projecting edges. Sometimes a ball may be pulled back by taking hold of a piece of silk which was attached in before it. Its course may be very circular, being directed by tendon sometimes, as well as by bone.

Abscesses and also cysts are formed around it. The effects formerly ascribed to the wind of a ball are explained by the oblique stroke: the skin yielding & being ulcerated, while even the bones within are broken. That the wind does not produce the effect is proved by the fact of one leg's being carried off ~~when~~ without injury to the other, when both are in contact. The anterior destroys the life of the adjacent parts. The hemorrhage is generally slight. Balls may pass through the body without creating cavities, as of the chest.

Baron Larrey told Dr. Herman that he had lost but two patients whose bodies had been perforated by a ball.

It crosses is generally produced by a ball striking a long bone - or other bones
 caries. Wounds of the lungs will often
 be followed by haemoptoe from the mouth - of the bowels
 by feces issuing from the orifice. Wounds of the ^{arteries} are dangerous
 & indication, 1st suppress hemorrhage
 2nd by the tourniquet if possible
 3rd arteries as soon as possible, unless
 amputation is to be performed
 4th extract foreign bodies - unless
 they are out of sight & of the reach
 of the finger or probe - When the
 ball has passed nearly through cut
 down on the other side, while squeezing
 with the finger & thumb. Thread &c.
 will come out by suppuratio.
 A foreign body lodged in ~~that~~ a bone
 is very dangerous. In a superficial bone, trephining
 3rd prevent or remove irritatio.
 The French make incisions to take
 of the structure & debriding it part.
 This is now discontinued by the British.
 In case of a fleshy wound, apply

merely lint and simple aëre.
 Many keep a moistened compress upon
 the orifice. ^{This is a good} Cold water is generally the
 best application. For some days the
 wound will look ugly, with swelling
 & frequently a watery discharge. If sup-
 puration comes on slowly, poultices - but
 do not continue them after suppuration
 is fairly established, but absorb the
 pus, with dry lint. The separation
 of the slough is another critical period
 if secondary hemorrh. then comes on
 apply a compress immediately. The
 plan of tying the artery at a distance has gen-
 erally failed. He is an old wound we must
 make a new one. General treat-ment
 should be antiphlogistic. Prop. H. uses
 calomel as a cathartic & the Harkn. & others
 as adopting the practice. If there is pain
 in the head & fullness of the t. veins, &c. bleed ^{from the} ~~from the~~
 in the latter stages opium is invaluable

to alter irritability. Sometimes, also, in the
first shock & then according to the ex-
tended must be considered.

Amputation - 1st as to the time 2nd
as to the particular case.

The unanimous testimony is now in favour
of immediate amputation - waiting however
for recovery from a violent shock & ad-
ministering a mouthful of wine & also
consolation & encouragement.

Baron Larrey & Prof. H. prefer ^{in mtd.} ~~am p.~~
even when bad symptoms have come on

2nd the different cases 1st am p. is necessary

when a limb has been shot off - a clean
incised wound is made - the patient can
be more comfortable & recovers less likely

to perish the injured phalanx only ~~may~~
need be removed, at the joint.

2nd when a ball has passed through or

lodged in a joint. 3rd in some cases

a bone is fractured according to the

degree of injury to the bone adds to the extent of parts.
Even if the patient recovers, the limb will
often be not so good as a sound one.

Amputation after conversion. The sufferings will be great
if a bone will be fractured & placed into the limb
by extensive destruction of soft parts, to
prevent gangrene, or extensive supp. & hectic
where the muscles are torn off the limb
will be stiff.

If the upper part of the os femoris or os humeri
fractured amput. is necessary (at hip joint?)

Consecutive amput. may be necessary
The destruction of large arteries - sometimes
the skin will be unbroken on the mean time -
then indicates amputation

Good accommodations for the wounded may
enable us to save patients without amputation

Be careful to amputate entirely above the
wound. Mr. Hennen says that after amput.
Death takes place 1st from a fl. of the arteries
2nd from a important internal part

most commonly to the thigh in our climate
3^d from disease of the bone or joint
1st the wound may perhaps be healed

2nd pus has been found in the sac of the pleura
of the hip joint Prof. H. would evacuate
Suppurations of the humer more freq. take
place in hot climates

After amps the end of the bone becomes round
if the cure is favorable.

Paralysis is a frequent consequence after
severe gunshot wounds - caused by nerve
according to Bar. Lar.

De laumes Failure of success almost
universal in acute tetanus more
common in warm climates Bar. Lar.
Bar. Lar. most success It may be occasioned
by tying up a nerve with an artery - by
exposure to night air by suppression
of suppuration acc. to Bar. Lar.

Actual cautery has succeeded - Bar. Lar.
has generally failed. Canthar. often fails

It occurs, oftenest in the young & is wound
of a jagged iron point acc. to Bar. Sur.

Empyriothorax will follow an antiseptic
& Episth. a posterior & tetanus where there
is great injury before & behind acc. to Bar. Sur.
Warm & cold bathing have been much
used.

Case of a young man wounded in the foot
by a piece of glass. Bled. Healed to the
last wound calomel & opium cured
was kept in a year.

2 - blacksmith - hot iron upon foot
hor. sub. into the wound. Healed over the
foot calomel & opium the latter followed
up - cured. Make a powerful impres-
sion. A red hot ploughshare has been
used along the spine.

Bite of mad dog - Greise duple - it
has never failed in Prof. Hs practice
& finger may be cut off. He has cut
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out 6 days afterwards with success. Dr
Physics says at any time before the occur-
ence of the symptoms

Contusions without laceration of the skin
show an erythematous elevation presents
effusion of blood contents under the skin
1st swelling - owing to extravasation - next
ecchymosis or discoloration which frequently
extends to a distance - especially in the
direction of gravity e.g. black eye from
contusion on the forehead - finger discol.
after an injury of the arm - very easily
produced in old people. Commonly
a considerable degree of soreness.

The power of absorption greater in the young
than in the old. 1st prevent effusion -
2nd reduce infl. 3rd promote absorption
1st by rest & elevation of the part & use of a. r. v.
2nd if much fever - bleeding & cathartics
& finally if necessary opium 3rd use

warm application, (these also may be used
for the first indication after a laceration) add
to these four days; compression. Also
we can apply & camphorated spirits
of opodeldoc &c. In many cases an
incision must be made to let out the
effused blood (called bloody abscesses by
the French) We should however generally
defer it. One reason for ~~the~~^{which} is that the
vessels may continue to bleed. If the
blood is coagulated a snapping ~~part~~ will
sometimes be felt as of something breaking
& slipping away. ~~The~~^{When} in this state it is thought
more likely to be absorbed.

Before incision, try remedies and of course
if you appear to be gaining ground.

Somet^{imes} the effusion is in a bursa mucosa
base of the H knee. ~~Make the incision~~
on the outside of the tendon of the rectus musc.
The H has several lig^s been colliged &
e.g. at the elbow. Upon the back he has
3 bursae.

had to make an incision & let out a
quantity of fluid larlike blood.

If the vitality of the skin is destroyed
an incision will be advisable. We shall
have a ~~large~~ sore in either case.

There is a bursa directly in the olecranon
which is liable to be ^{filled} effused blood.

Often there will be a second eff. - when
the orifice must be opened & the cavity
injected with corr. sol. up to the barab.

Contusions of abdomen. Death has been
occasioned by blows on the epigastrium

apparently caused by the shock alone

Often the peristaltic noise is suspended
^{which is} denoted by swelling of the abdomen -

vomiting, cyanosis, anxiety of countenance &c. Sometimes bloody vomited

It is generally best to avoid stimulants

Cause - young man - fracture

vomiting of blood - great pain &
excessive thirst - to stop the flow

of blood cold wet cloths were applied
to the abdomen. - bled ad deliq. pain
ceased - pain & vom. returned - bled
again - calomel - finally injection.
The bleeding relieved the pain - the vom.
& the thirst. cured in 2 or 3 days.

Venesection is the most important
indication, the next purgatives con-
tinued as usual.

Sprains - not much treated of -

It is an unnatural extension of liga-
ments of a joint sometimes accompanied
by dialysis or rupture. Joints most
commonly affected are those which are
not strongly developed & admit of little
motion. They are ^{the} knee ankle & wrist &
hand. At first motion is free but it
soon hindered by effusion & swelling fre-
quently there is eff. into bursae mucosae.
There is an effusion into a bursa of the

loot which is often for dislocation. It is apparently set by passing & breaking the sac.

Prognosis - Some families are particularly liable to them. Scrofula gives a tendency. In some constitutions a slight sprain will continue for months.

Treatment - Rest is more necessary than in contusions. Cold lotions to prevent infl. - cold water - or c.c. plumb. A bandage is always proper - moistened at first. In case of much pain use warm fomentations - best by wringing out a cloth dipped in hot water applying it & covering it with flannels to keep in the heat. Foulities may be used.

In case of stiffness apply opodeldoc & the stimulant application friction passive & active exercise.

Lameness is often caused by want of exercise. The violent sore of the natural bonesetter has done good in this way.

Burns. Explains morbid caused by heat. The practice has been exceedingly empirical also a disadvantage in dividing them into species. Superficial burns of sufficiently extensive area of the highest consequence. Cases of a severe burn by cantharides over the whole body lead in great agony. The British East India Company sometimes use hot water for blistering.

The indication is to shut out the external air. Treatment like that for blisters. Deep burns are generally caused by a suppurative inflammation which is generally ascribed to patient's constitution.

Sometimes a glaze is inhaled. Sometimes as a suppuration, under the epidermis.

ing, in some patients. Consequences of
extensive loss of the part survives the
first shock are fewer.

sc. This last is frequently fatal, however.
The next few weeks is a critical period
to children are sometimes affected with convul-
sions. When we find apparently comfort-
application already made, we should be
careful about interfering with them.

Treatment has been opposed & ex-
posed. Cold water on one hand & opo-
tamen on the other. A. & P. logotie
& powerful external stim.

For simple external burns any of the
external are perhaps
as good as any as simple cerate.

If there are vesicles then

Equal parts of Castileo (or common
cerate) & opo- - - the best
in case of extensive sloughing & suppuration.
Prof H. has tried cold applications &

poultices, but does not like the
... it is easily fingered & ...
... dressing. The dressing must
... gentle application of
... to prevent gangrene. It must be
... causing a smarting ...
... ulceration is over, then simp. cerate
... dressing not often
... 24 hours - having the dressing
... for immediate application - the
... granulations come on use the ^{cerate}
... 1.2 beeswax sulph. 2.0
This is called Saturnine cerate.

Turner's cerate above is made of oxide of
... After near the close of the cure
adhesive straps of ... are useful
to keep the sides of the ulcer together
... The shock is
often very great. In children there
is distress with ...
... with badly ...

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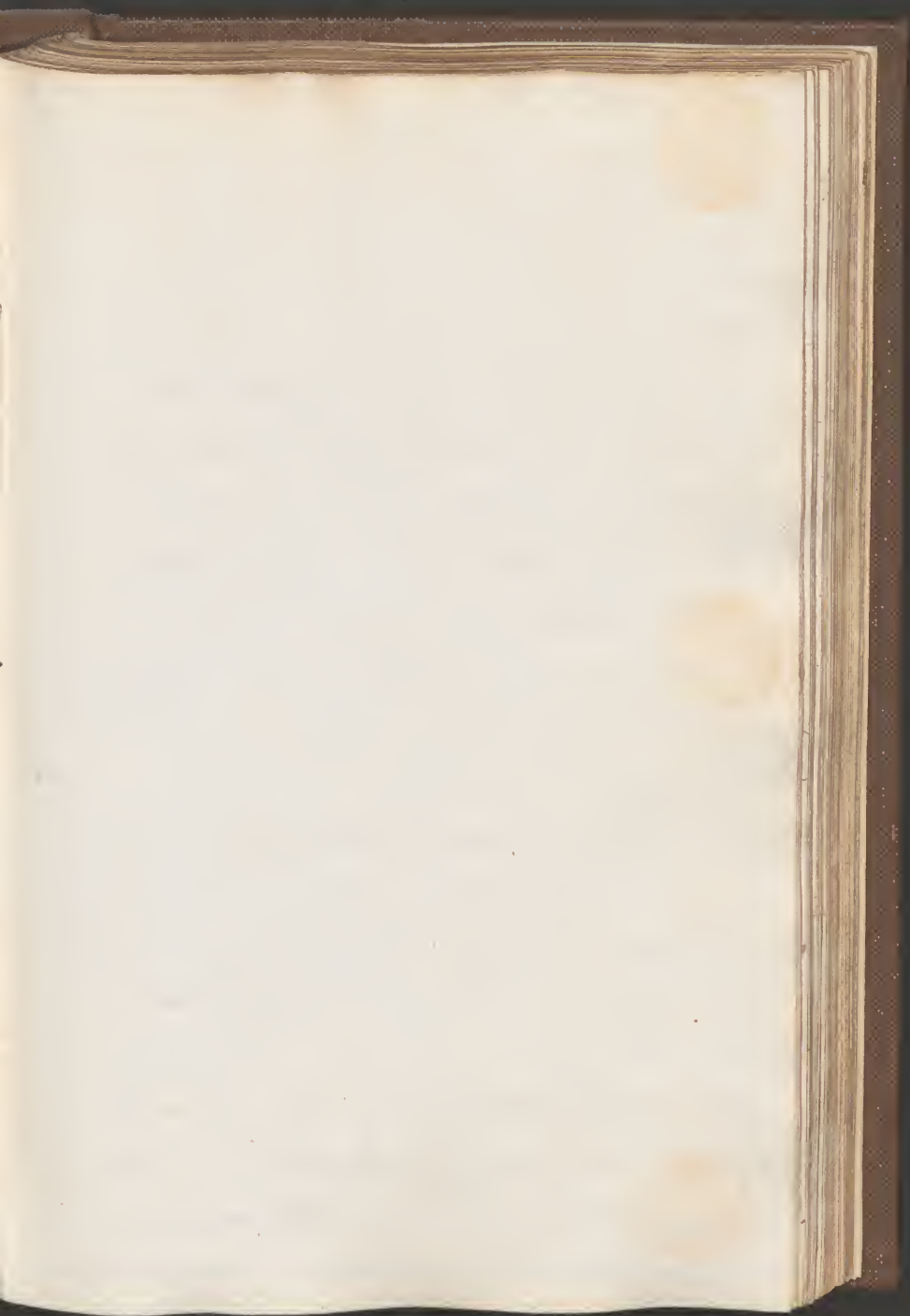
it will be sufficient to keep the
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troubled with a horny excretion which
was, softened with ~~oil~~ shaved off

A day or two of age the limb was amputated

It was an old practice to cut across
the cicatrix & stretch the parts in
cases of deformity caused by contraction.
The new practice is to cut out the
scar entirely sometimes adding the
F. Teliacottian operation. Case of
a young man with a large & sore scar
on his foot. A good foot was made

Frost bites. A degree of torpor is
produced by severe & long continued
cold amounting to drowsiness - & reason-
able inclination to rest. Case of Prof.
H's preceptor an army surgeon.

Not suddenly to be brought into a warm
room - nor to be too free with cordials.
 Immerse frozen limbs in cold water
gradually warming the water after a

little while. A limb thoroughly frozen
cannot be restored. It may, however
The contrary treatment totally destroys
the frozen part.

The effects of frost are similar to a burn
or superficial redness - mortification - which
commences with a purple & brown tinge
which changes to an ash colour, in case of thoroughly
frozen limbs.

In frost bites apply a.c. plumbic
potencies create in case of suppuration
which may have liquid applications over
them. Cold and warm applications are
both used. In case of mortified ex-
tremities amputation without hesitation
as soon as the line of mortification is
distinct - else we shall have suppura-
tion, abscesses, &c.

Case of Capt P. of Brooklyn was
returned, & shivered, in extreme cold weather
lay all night - was put into a very warm
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room - The phys. attn. failed to bleed him
as blood followed there was a wound
on the eye brow knee & other bones
dislocated - right hand rozen.

Prof. H. bled him & gave a dose of cal. & jal.

Afterwards he grew more insensible &
eventually comatose for several hours.

In exsperitab, inflam. with delirium
superadded. He was bled & treated on
general principles. Eventually recovered.

The fingers & thumb of the right hand
were amputated after about a fortnight -

This amputation was however too late as
it was proved by suppuration & abscesses
taking place on the hand & arm.

The patient was partially sensible &
able to tell his name when he was first
discovered by the road side. The
the room was to bring on complete
insensibility & finally coma

A hot or hard frost bitten if applied
to the fire is followed after by violent
infl. & mortification. which when superficial
merely will cause nothing more than
the loss of nails skin & so on

Tumors — Varieties numerous

1st Encysted 2^d sarcomatous, 3^d medullary
Also malignant & non malignant — the
latter however become malignant
We know little of their origin. Mr Abern
attributes them to increased blood.

Their progress is often similar to that of
chronic inflammation

The nature of the tumors will often be influ-
enced by that of the parts where they are
situated e.g. they may contain hair when
upon the scalp.

The growth seems to depend upon the
size of the blood vessels of the part.

They increase, in general, in geometrical
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progression. They should be extirpated
before they have arrived at any consid-
erable size.

1st Encysted tumors are found in
a cyst of more or less density which
encloses steatomatous, or ^{mucous} melleous, or
an antheroma, curdy matter being contained

There is a kind affecting the red part of
the lip - having a thin sac & contents resem-
bling the white of an egg - not larger than
a musket ball. There is a tumour
composed of adipose matter disposed in
cells - called sarcomatous.

Various discutient remedies have
been recommended. As far as they are
effectual at all, they do injury. If the
cyst is penetrated, a very troublesome
 sore follows & sometimes cancer

Cauteries instead of knife have been successful
tumor quacks, cure small tumours in this
way and call them cancer. In case of

large tumors causing of the ~~present~~ face
of the knife, always preferable.

It is as formerly advised to extract without
opening the cyst - this is not always practica-
ble without great difficulty. Direct. bar. s.
opens the cyst, presses out the contents & pulls
out the cyst by inversion. If any por-
tion of the cyst remain, the tumor will be
renewed. Sometimes, a small tumor
may be removed by caustic alkali ap-
plied introduced into the cyst. External
injuries freq. cause these tumors

Varicose ulcers, &c. In these the cyst
is not strong enough to be pulled out.

If the skin adheres firmly make two
semicircular incisions, & take out a piece of skin.
Then separate the tumor from adjacent parts
by the fingers as much as possible - Mem-
branes connecting bands often have to
be divided. These tumors are too blis-
some to their size from impediment of motion &c

ben pendulous, the skin is frequently affected with an erysipelas in gen.

Cases of old women; an old gentleman - extirpated with ~~often~~ safety.

The arteries are usually very small in these fatty tumors - sometimes however they give a troublesome haemorrhage.

They are divided into various kinds by Mr. Abernethy. The kinds may become malignant.

Fungus, haematodes, ^{medullary tumors} malignant from the commencement of health & even if thoroughly extirpated. Hence a portion of undiseased parts should be cut away. After extirpation treat as for a simple wound. The wound are

the fatty - even 40 or 50 pounds. The patient was a bag filled with cotton. Sometimes there is a puckering of the skin (caused by imperfect adhesion of the skin), under the fingers. This is a pathognomic symptom.

These fat adipose tumors must not be
confounded with the steatomas, encysted
tumors. It is a question whether the whole
parotid gland has been exstirpated.

They are prone fatal (many of them) eventually,
& have to be extirpated while small.

The testicle & the fem. mamm. are enlarged
frequently & sometimes will become small again
in small tumors or fungus haemato-

ides, the substance of them resembles
that of the brain but is redder & harder
found in every part of the body - even
in the bones & then called osteo-sarcoma

There is at first an elastic feel caused by
the binding down of fasciae. Growth is
very rapid, causing absorption of ad-
jacent parts of bones. Now common
are they in the young. They were all
formerly called varieties of cancer.

In the testicle most taken for hydatids.
It is found about the eye Prof H. has met.

with the - of breast about the hip?

Case of mortification & death in three days - consequence of opening one, in too search of pus. Case in which a ~~the~~ small part was left, which grew in spite of caustics & proved fatal.

Case in which it returned three times & was the last. The must have cut away some bone. If the bone

is affected amputate. Prognosis is generally bad - though the wound heals well enough. They may be low & internal parts. They are at all app pulsative - not generally painful except by pressure upon surrounding parts & by a general

of health - loss of app - yellowness & countenance as ^{if} when a nerve is pressed on.

Diagnosis of medullary tumors - they generally begin deep in the part & are not painful at first, but as they grow deeper & are not painful

and is circ. defined by a hard edge.

Fungous tumour is an elastic mass.
border of a tumour over a fungous tumour
will be dark red but its border is not that
of an abscess, nor surrounded with a hard
rim. We must also enquire into the
previous symptoms, fungous tumours begin
without infl. & pain & are indolent.

Spots will be found in the neighborhood of
it covered largely with prostaticul.

Case of a fung. haem. of test. mistaken
for hydrocele.

Though we have no remedy for this disease
yet extirpation should be performed, pos-
sible cutting into the sound parts.

Case of Dr. Wood. of East. cutting out
one of the test every few months - the man
able to labour. Cases in which the most
powerful caustics failed in killing the
tumour, as just as it grew.

Ulcers - A local or constitutional
part, with a discharge of fluid.

The absorbent vessels remove the parts
faster than the nutrient vessels renew them
hence the opposite to healing
differs from mortification by the dead part
remaining in the latter case

Various classes of them

Causes - wounds, abscesses, - exter-
nal injuries (local) - The constitutional
causes are syphilis, scrophulous, scurvy
etc. also in some families, from a predis-
position e.g. hereditary sore legs - In-
ordinance, affection - predisposes, e.g. dropsy
phlegmasia dolens

1st simple. 2nd varicose. 3rd indolent

4th varicose 5th specific ulcers

1st simple - discharge of mild ma-
tural pus, small round granulations
filling the cavity
which is bluish skin (cuticle only) etc.
which makes creta formation

Sometimes 3 stages were always expected
in the healing of a wound viz. ulceration,
granulation (restoration) & cicatrization.

Much benefit arises in a simple ulcer
from adhesive straps, as in a wound,
to promote cicatrization. The bandage
will keep the parts together & also pre-
vent proud flesh (a luxuriant gran.
protruding beyond the skin) which
should by nit. sil. or if that fails by
sub. cop., be reduced.

Irritable ulcers - painful - sores -
irregular shape (sometimes round when
small) gran. irregular do not bear
bandaging well. The irritability & pain
generally be abated by touching with
nit. sil. or by a wash of corr. sub.
or by 1 scr. corr. sub. to 1 pt water ^(called yellow wash) & cal.
or sprinkle with calomel, or ap-
ply the ^{black wash} of cal. & lime water
or mix with 3/4 of 1 pt water.

1 dr. ac. lead to 1 pt mucilage will
be cooling & lenient. Warm pou-
ltices are apt to soften too much.
We frequently change our application.

Indolent - discharge serous, & cur-
dled - smooth edges swollen - sur-
rounding cell mem. thickened - of-
ten very large - as large as a hand

Get patients well supported, and continue
to labour. A garrajo of remedies, a popular
use - 1 pt. ac. & 1 pt. oil & other cas-
tics are used. The last rem. is Mr.

to plaster bandage, surrounding the
wound above & below ^{with the bandage} applying a compress
with cold water.

There is a little vacancy for the
discharge of matter. The plaster
may be composed of adhesive pl. or
diaphanous, or resin pl. or bitumen pl.
or etc. in case of irritation.

Slap plaster of ^{is used} is used. half
roin softening this last with tallow one
dress once in 2 or 3 days & by ^{is used} is
expelator, infl, absorbing & on
a against this by diet &c.

proper to make a class of sloughing ulcers
Indolent ulcers may be cured much
sooner by confinement, as is practised in
the hospitals.

3^d Varicose ulcers. The veins will
be found varicose. Some are irritable
more commonly they are indolent.

Treatment of the varicose ulcers is the
particular indication. Proper banda-
ges with confinement of the patient is
always proper. However they cure will
be more sure of being permanent when
it is effected without

Diet is of the highest importance.
The patients are generally plethoric
more or less; hence use venesection
or purgatives (mercurial). When
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erysipelous infl. come on to it a,
usual, by ac. plum. blistering ec.

Some patients are fable with low
pulse cold skin & pain in the affec-
ted limb. In this case give cal.

cal 1 1/2 gr. op. 1 gr. - also show. pow. -

baok & opium ec.

Nitrate silver

relieves, wounds, sloughing ec bet-
ter than any thing - touching with it
once in a few days.

There is generally little hazard to
life from sore legs.

Cases in which by the continual applica-
tion of caustics, ^{stimulating} caused enormous
ulcerations, cancers & affections of the
bone, which required the operation
for necrosis, or amputation.

It has been ~~supposed~~ proposed
to cut & tie the vena saphena. Sir.
A. Coop. objects. Cutting across the
vein is thought better by Sir - also

cutting with the convex cutting edge of
a bistoury so as not to wound the skin
also cutting out a part of the vein, &
then bringing the edges of the wound
together, as is practised with success in
the Pennsylvania hospital. This latter
mode probably the best.

It has been supposed that the drain
from old ulcers is very beneficial -
this opinion is probably derived from
the fact of the stopping of the discharge
in an acute disease as fever.

There is no danger in curing them
hence the old opinion, which is still the
popular one, is to be entirely disregarded.
Plethora had better be relieved by ven-
section & cathartics than by ulcers.

Specific ulcers — e.g. venereal, ⁶,
malignant, & cancers &c.

Anomalous ulcers — Sore on the
joints somewhat like elephantiasis.

Benefitted by powdering with calomel &
nitrate silv. saturnine cerate - acetate
of lead, & calomel with lard may
be tried also. There is a thin watery
discharge redness, hardness, thickening
extending over the whole surface
of the foot. Sometimes stopping in one
direction & extending in another

Fungous ulcers, ment. by Sir. A. Cooper.
principally on the calf of the leg - re-
sembling a scrofulous affection of the
metatarsal bones - generally in young
& corpulent women. Apply bandages
wet in case of heat - when the
fungous protrudes through the skin
apply nit. silv. - Also & wash with
ac. of lead &c. & prescribe for constitutional
symptoms.

Ulcers following scrofulous abscesses
Fungous flesh, overhanging, thin,
dark purple skin - they are oblong.
Apply nit. in pencil, under the
skin - if necessary clip that is if
this first application does not cure
then cut off the diseased skin & lay
open the whole sore. Sometimes where
the orifice is small, a director must
be introduced & a long incision made -
It will not in this case be necessary
to clip away the skin. These like
other ulcers are often called cancers

Schirrhous or cancer. A hard tumor
without ulceration is called schirrhous -
cancer, when ulceration comes on.

Schirrhous may be fatal without run-
ning on to external ulceration

Lower limbs & testis - breasts
& uterus most often affected.

When affecting the skin they begin with
a blood wart, or with a discoloration
& tumour of the skin to be treated of
afterwards. Scrophulous tumours are less
hard, seldom single, oftener in young
people, they are smooth, and attended
with scrophulous habits. Young women
are often affected with an induration
of the mammary gland which is
mistaken for scirrhus. The latter is
almost always found in adults.

Cancer of the breast commences with
a painfulness. When prosecuted there
is found a hard tumour. The integument
of the skin takes place. The nipple retracts
& disappears eventually. The hollow will
discharge whitish or bloody fluid. Or the cancer
may commence with a small vesicle
which breaks, discharges, & finally be-
comes an irregular knobby cancerous ulcer.
Cancers however, do appear to commence

Sometimes internally. The lymphatic glands & sometimes the lymphatic vessels, are affected when the ulcer opens. Sometimes the skin adheres to these inflamed lymphatic vessels. Finally the mamma adheres to the pectoral muscle & even to the sternum - even attacks the other mamma with the same symptoms. The lymphatic glands in the axilla are more affected & the arm sometimes is so oedematous as to require amputation. Great difficulty of respiration occurs. The disease is fatal from ^{hydrothorax} or other affection of the thorax as well as from hectic. Sometimes the mammae are bound down at death with scarring. Sometimes the bones of the extremities become singularly brittle. Sometimes a paralysis of the limbs takes place. The whole spinal

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narrow has been affected. Very numerous, & various symptoms may come on in the sequel.

Difference of opinion as to whether this disease is constitutional or local.

It is sometimes the disease returns in the same or another part, & sometimes not.

Prognosis doubtful - The more speedy the access the more probable the return. Sometimes in very old people ~~that~~ from their slow progress & insensibility, they give very little trouble.

Their cure has been attempted by bleedings & low diet - also by salivation - No dependance can be placed on these remedies. Use of the internal use of arsenic and of cinchona also. But both internally & externally seem to have failed. Boissacure has been much tried, but failed. The hard cartilaginous nature of the tumour would lead ~~me~~ us to des-

pair of resolving them by internal
or external remedies

Cantharis have been successful
very small cancers, but generally, they
give so much irritation as to increase
the disease - making a bathosme, &c.
Podine has been proposed - there are
no accounts I know of perfect cures by it.
Prof Smith stated he never knew a
woman survive the application of caustics
to the mamma, more than a year.

The sooner the knife is used the better.
Use the knife also even after ulceration
has come on. We must not expect
the infl. of the lymph gland to subside
of itself, - this tumour also must be cut
out. Rextirpation should be perfor-
med as often as the disease returns, pro-
vided the patient can bear the operation
one of 4 times in a year & the patient
is now well. Various remedies, as issues,
etc.

have been tried to prevent the return
of the cancer. It is of no use to prescribe
any thing except for the general health.

In other parts of the body ^{cancers} may begin
in a manner similar to those of the breast.

In the lip, we may have first a crack in
the lip - ulceration - the lymphatic glands
of the neck are affected - the gums are af-
fected - the cheek - the bones - the whole
mouth consumed & sometimes the

dies of starvation. Mode of extirpation

take out a piece in the shape of the
letter v. bring the parts together.

If the skin is not affected, we may cut
away down to the skin, leave the latter.
Mr. Richardson cuts away the whole
with the Scissors, instead of the knife.

Prof. H. has extirpated the diseased gland
under the inferior maxillary but generally
without success where the disease has
proceeded so far. The must not be

too solicitous to save skin, cutting away
all that adheres - for the disease may
return in the skin.

Even when the disease returns it is not
generally so rapid & fatal as at first.

We must be very careful not to confound
cancer with other diseases of female mammae

Cystic or incysted tumours of the breast
of ~~Dr~~ Sir A. Cooper

1st an enlargement - then a tumour which
yields serum when punctured - then re-
turns again - and may attain to the size
of several pounds. When of this size it is
found after extirpation to be composed
of one or of several cysts & may be of other
forms. Case of a woman who had one
opened a second time - the ~~the~~ opening
left open by ~~the~~ ^{the} - died of extensive
suppuration & const. irritation.

Another case was extirpated ^{at} the first.

tion. The tumor was the enlarged
mammary gland with a cyst in the
centre. Diagnosis - absence of pain.
If opened - the fluid perfectly limpid.
Indication - immediate extirpation.

Simple chronic tumour of the breast
of Sir. A. Cooper. Rather upon the
breast, than in it. ^{movable} Not generally pain-
ful & does not affect the constitution.
It grows very slowly - but may arrive
at a large size.

There is no difficulty in cutting off the
tumour. & it does not appear to be
liable to recur.

~~Adipose tumour~~ of the breast. It may
be either before or behind the mam. gland.
These tumours are composed of several
cells - resembling sweet bread - a glutinous
& glandular appearance. The cause is
unknown. The patient's sanction is sufficient

them to be caused by the pressure of dress.
Caustics may have cured them.

Adipose tumors - sometimes many pounds
in weight - may be either before or behind
the gland. They are to be extirpated

Irritable tumours of the breast - from 15 to 30 yrs.
- lobe of the breast swollen & painful
the arm is affected, more painful during
menstruation especially during difficult
menstruation - great irritability &c.

If patient is plethoric, bleed, & purge
- apply spirit & water - or a plaster -
the best external application is soft fur
or cotton batting. Give opium

Sir A. C. speaks of an ossific tumour
of a cartilaginous nature - to be extirpated

Lactal tumor - after delivery - a.

swelling, which when opened yields milk
caused by an obstruction in the duct
of the gland. Treatment, open & let out
the milk - wear the child & so stop the
secretion of milk. If the orifice does
not heal, touch with nit. silv.

Some women are very liable to small
abscesses of breast during suckling
If they continue to succeed one another
the child must be weaned.

Breast large & pendulous

It may be diminished by bearing
& nursing children - also by sus-
pension.

Sometimes there is an enlargement
& inflammation of the breast, during
pregnancy - which after require opening
the - pus

With the exception of the small chron-
ic tumors upon the breast, the whole

glandular portion of the breast should be removed.

Mode of operation. Instruments 2 or 3 round edged scalpels - tenaculum - needles & ligatures - adhesive straps from 1 ft. to 9 in. long & 1 inch wide Bandage by a broad band - passed around the breast & crossed over the shoulder stitching down in front. Have also lint & compresses. Goodialy & cold water for fainting. This last is ^{ing on cold water} remedied by dash-Place patient on a table, with feet in a chair - arm extended ^{up to occasional fainting}. Sitting in a chair is, Make the first incision in the direction of the greatest length of the tumor. Or make it in an oblique direction - in that of the pectoral muscles. If the skin is affected semilunar incisions are necessary. Stretch the skin with your left hand & by that of an assistant. Use a drawing stroke, from heel to

point of the scalpel. Make your incisions long enough at first. Use considerable force & repeat the stroke also until the incision is deep enough. If two incisions are made, make the lower one first. Observe this rule also in your following dissections. If an artery bleeds, stop & tie it or have an assistant keep his finger on it. Be careful to examine the bottom of the wound & also the under surface of the tumour. Cutting away little additional portions does not give very great pain. Then proceed to take out the tumour from the axilla. Sometimes the same incision will answer for both. They may sometimes be torn out by the fingers, being imbedded in the cell. mem. merely we can generally get the fingers behind them. When there is a diseased chord in the

in the cell. membrane, take it out with
the tumour in the axilla

I purge the wound out well & tie
every bleeding artery - wait sometime
in order to prevent secondary hemorrhage.
The French direct us to wait $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour
till dry, & bring parts together with adhesive
plaster, beginning at the tips & leaving a small
space for ligatures to come out, unless they
be made of leather - then apply lint &
a compress, & bandages

It has been the practice of some surgeons
to tie the carotid previously to the operation
There is no necessity for this

Other tumours. Cutaneous tubercle
of Mr Lawrence. Prof. H. has seen it
often. Frequently beginning about the face
especially of elderly people upon the eyelids,
nose & upon the generative organs of both
sexes. It becomes ulcerated & resembles,

caner. Sometimes it is as hard as
sometimes a narrow circle, at the first
it is reddish & without inflammation
of the skin. Sometimes it grows very
slowly & gives but little trouble. At
other times, especially if irritated it
grows rapidly. Finally it ulcerates
without any disposition to heal & indeed
becomes cancerous; then are covered with
scabs. Mustressing females are liable to
to periodical evacuations from the
uterus, intestines, hemorrhoids, lungs
etc. produced by these tumours.

This disease is different from mole & large
Treatment. Extirpation is the only mode
of cure & appears to be effectual. The disease
appears to not liable to recur.

The health of females with periodical hem-
orrhages, will be much improved.

Note - make two semilunar incisions
& be careful to cut into the healthy

Skin - They do not extend inward

Subcutaneous tumor - Vide Cheselden's Anatomy, Mr. Wood & Ed. Hall's sur. figs.
A hard tumor surrounded ^{surround} with enaciated & discolored skin - excessively painful growing very slowly & continuing quite small notwithstanding their painfulness. They are of a cartilaginous hardness. They do not appear to tend to ulceration - more painful during menstruation & pregnancy. Excise without delay or hesitation -

Varus materna - called marks - apparently composed almost wholly of enlarged blood vessels - they may be red or purple or brown sometimes without any elevation of the surface. They are sometimes troublesome in after life - the swelling increasing suddenly.

the tumour becoming pulsative - and
presenting when the vessel comes - in this
latter case however, there will generally
be no trouble in after life from the naevus.

Sometimes they become Aneurisms
from anastomosis - sometimes affecting
the whole & sometimes only a part of
the naevus sometimes ulcerating at
the principal point the ulcer may al-
so very extensive attended with frequent
haemorrhages. Aneurisms from
anastomosis may come on without
being preceded by naevus - they may
be made almost to disappear by
pressure they pulsate moderately they
are tumours composed of cells sub-
& blood vessels. They should be extirpa-
ted - after extirpation they of course shrink
to a very small size. They may ulce-
rate extensively & the ulcers are very
difficult to cure (they pulsate ^{exposed} & freely).

They may grow to a very large size & are then liable to be complicated with fungus haematides. They may be designated by their origin, situation, progress, pulsation &c.

By ulceration sometimes cures these tumours, caustics have been recommended for their cure - Extirpate - the haemorrhage will be troublesome, hence cut around & avoid cutting into the tumour as much as possible, also cut quickly stopping the arteries by the fingers of assistant.

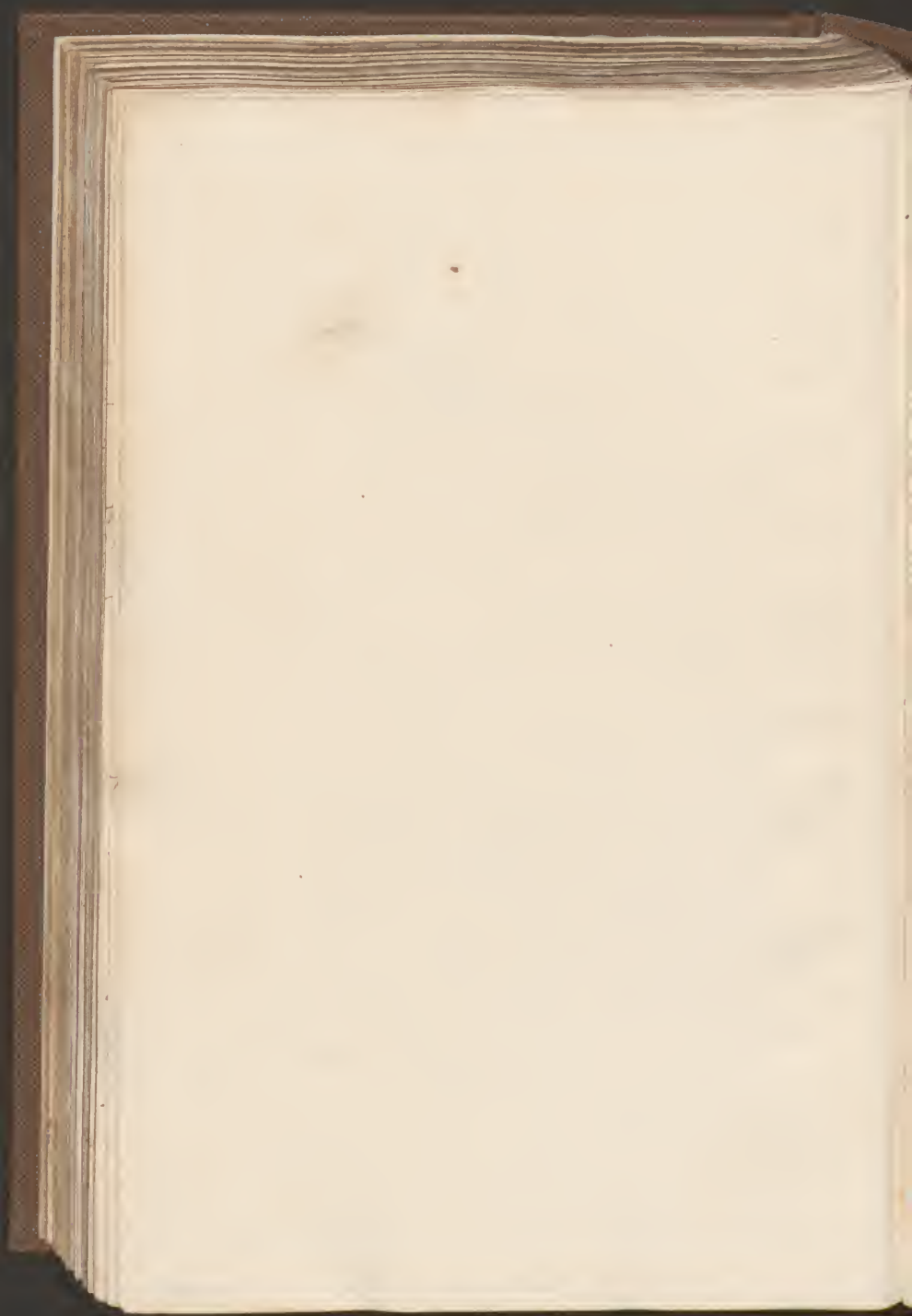
If practicable, the better way is to surround the (or all) tumour with a double ligature.

A new way is by passing 2 or 3 times through them a white hot needle - apparently the safest - case of an all new case in which a tumour on the head, was cured by Prof. H. by ac. vad.

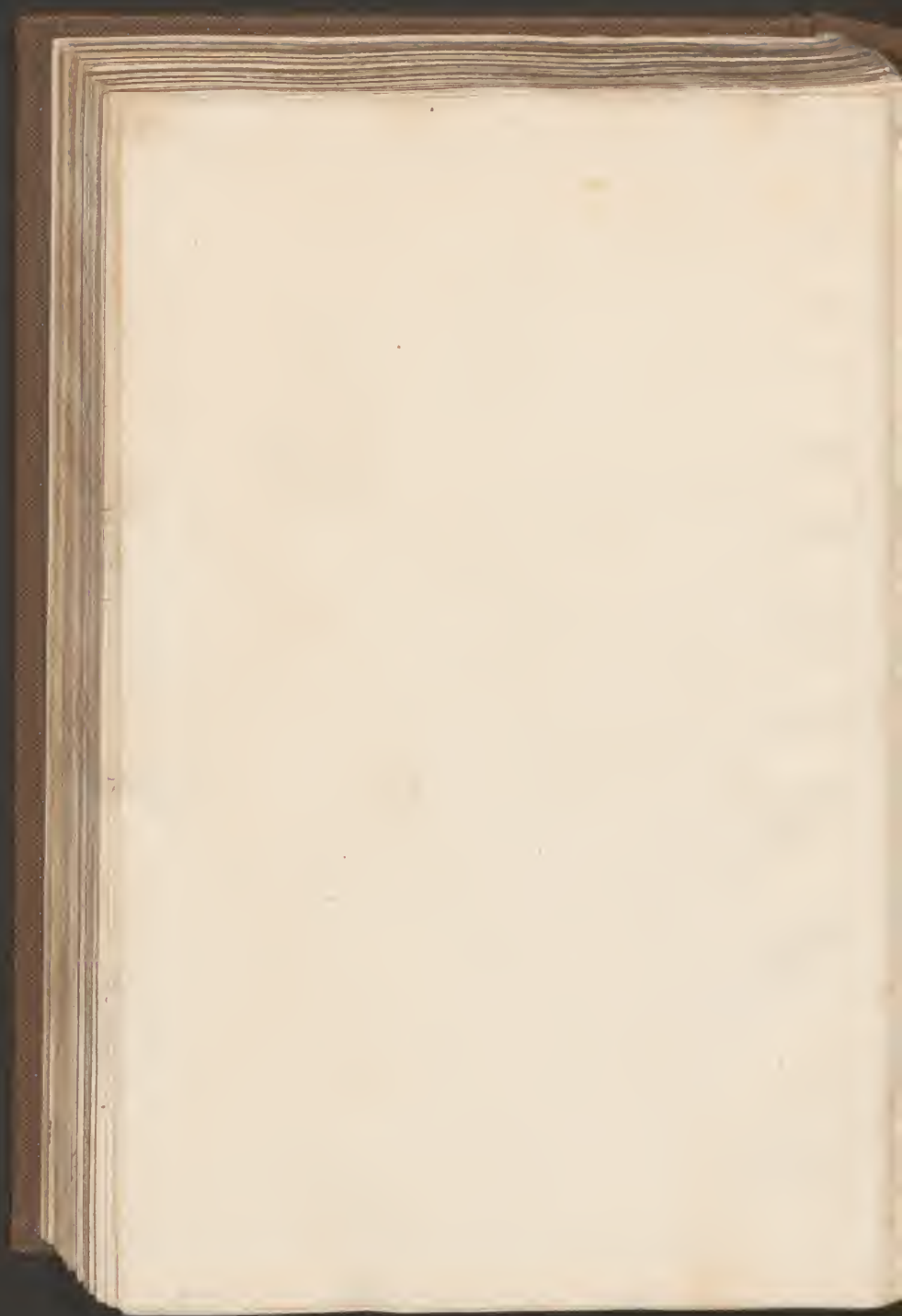
days of compression

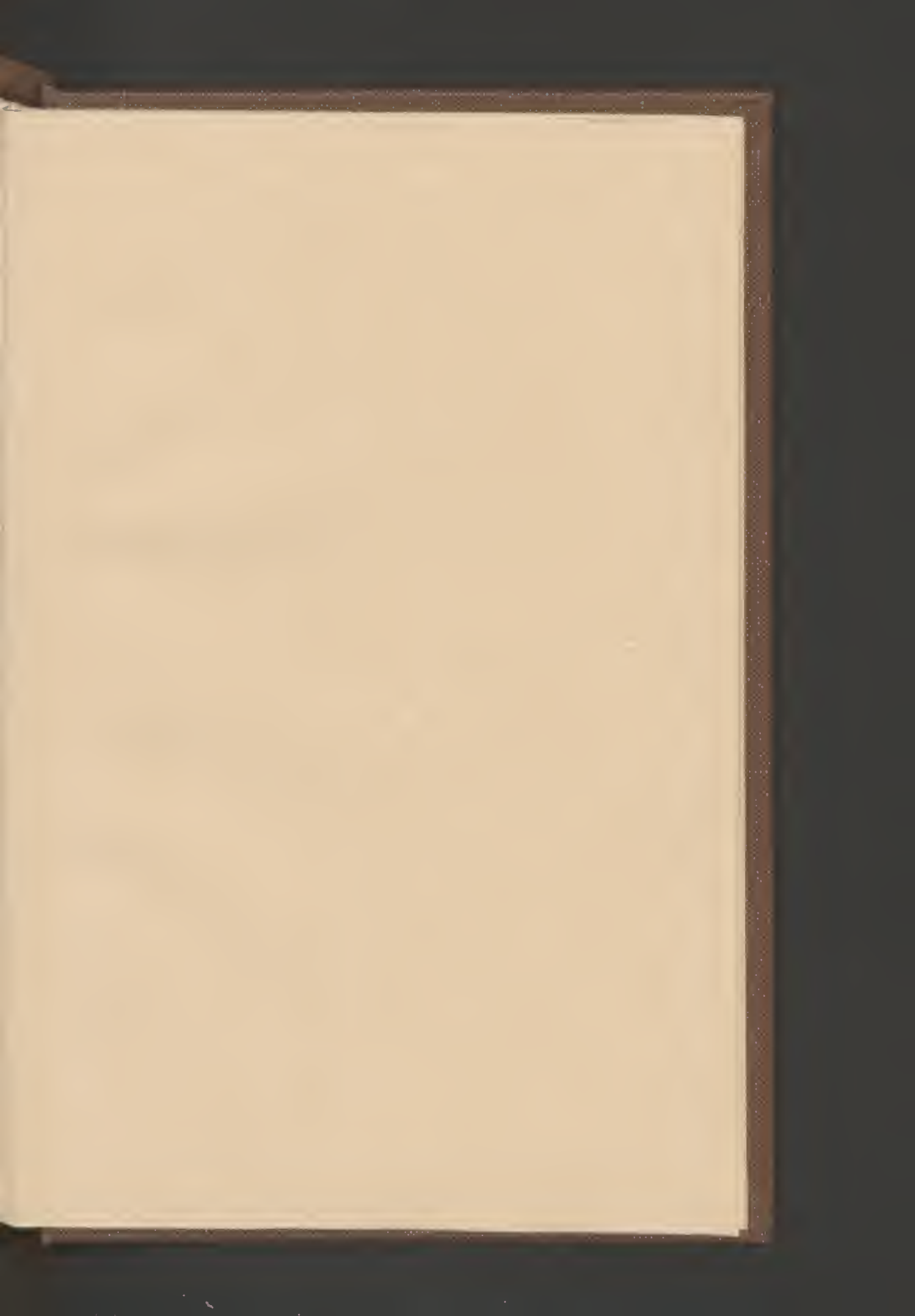
Inoculation with vaccine matter has
succeeded, apparently carbolic would
be better however as a means of pro-
moting ulceration

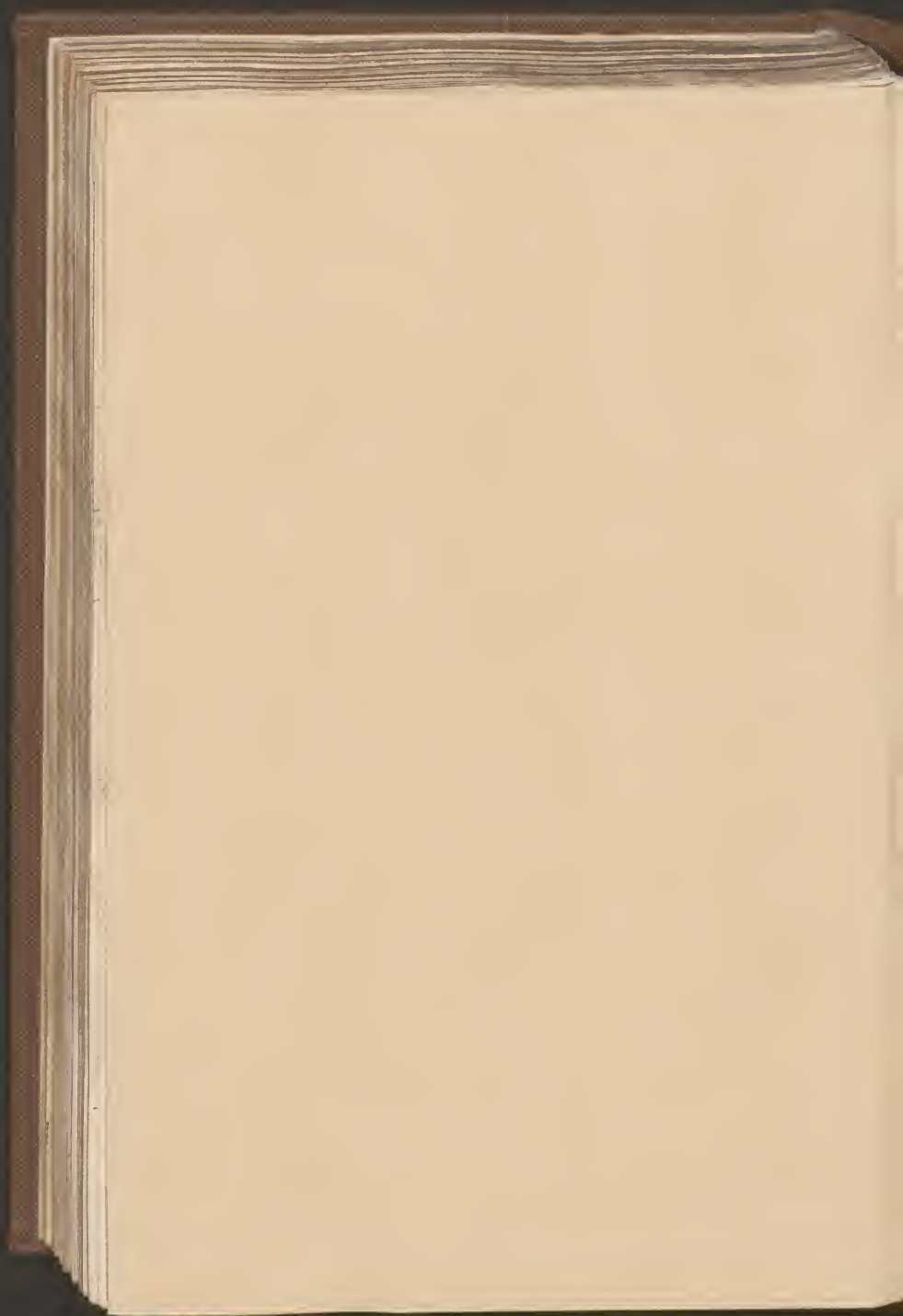
Tying the principal artery leading to
the tumour, has been practised - then
on the head the carotid has been tied -
apparently with success.

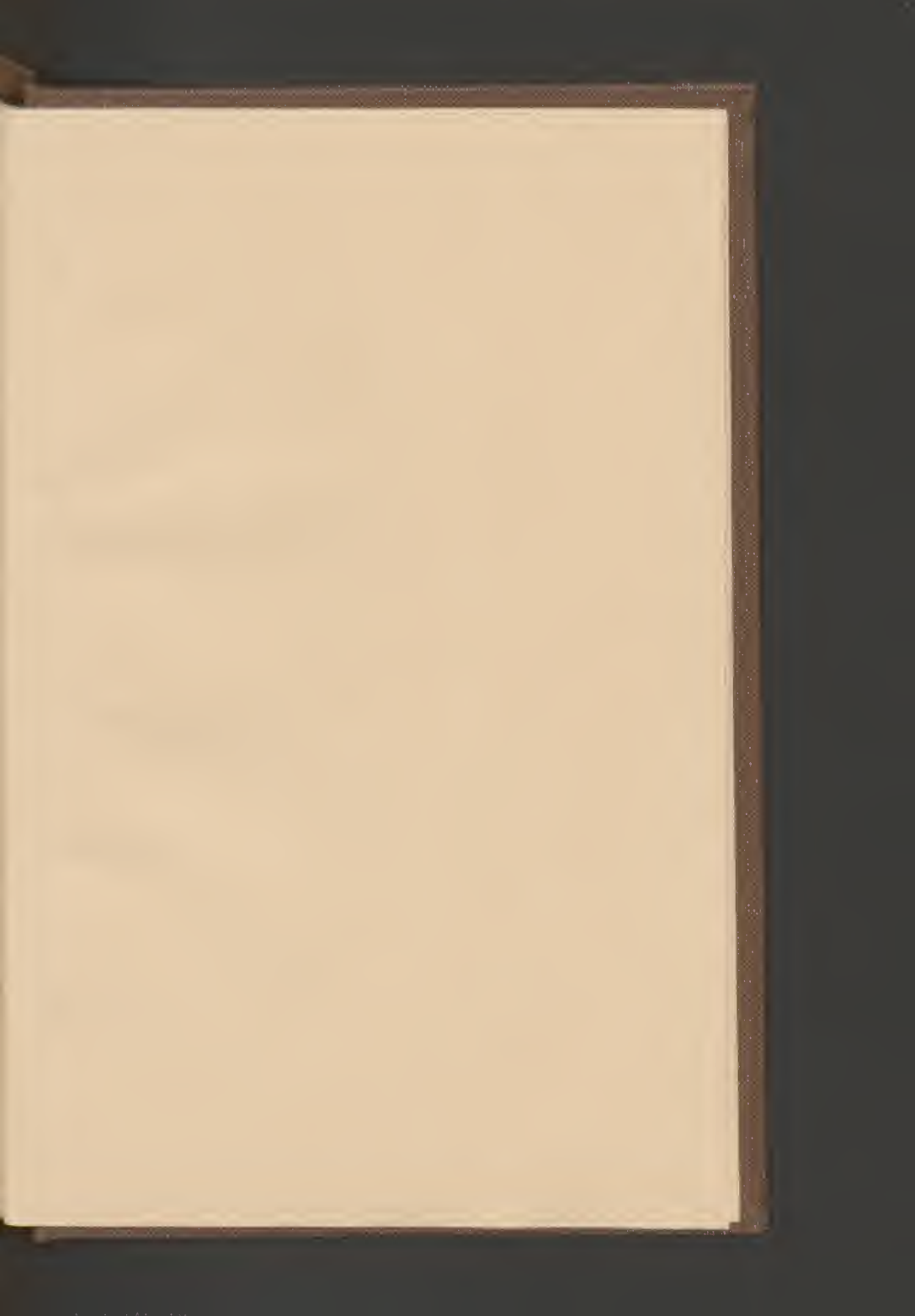


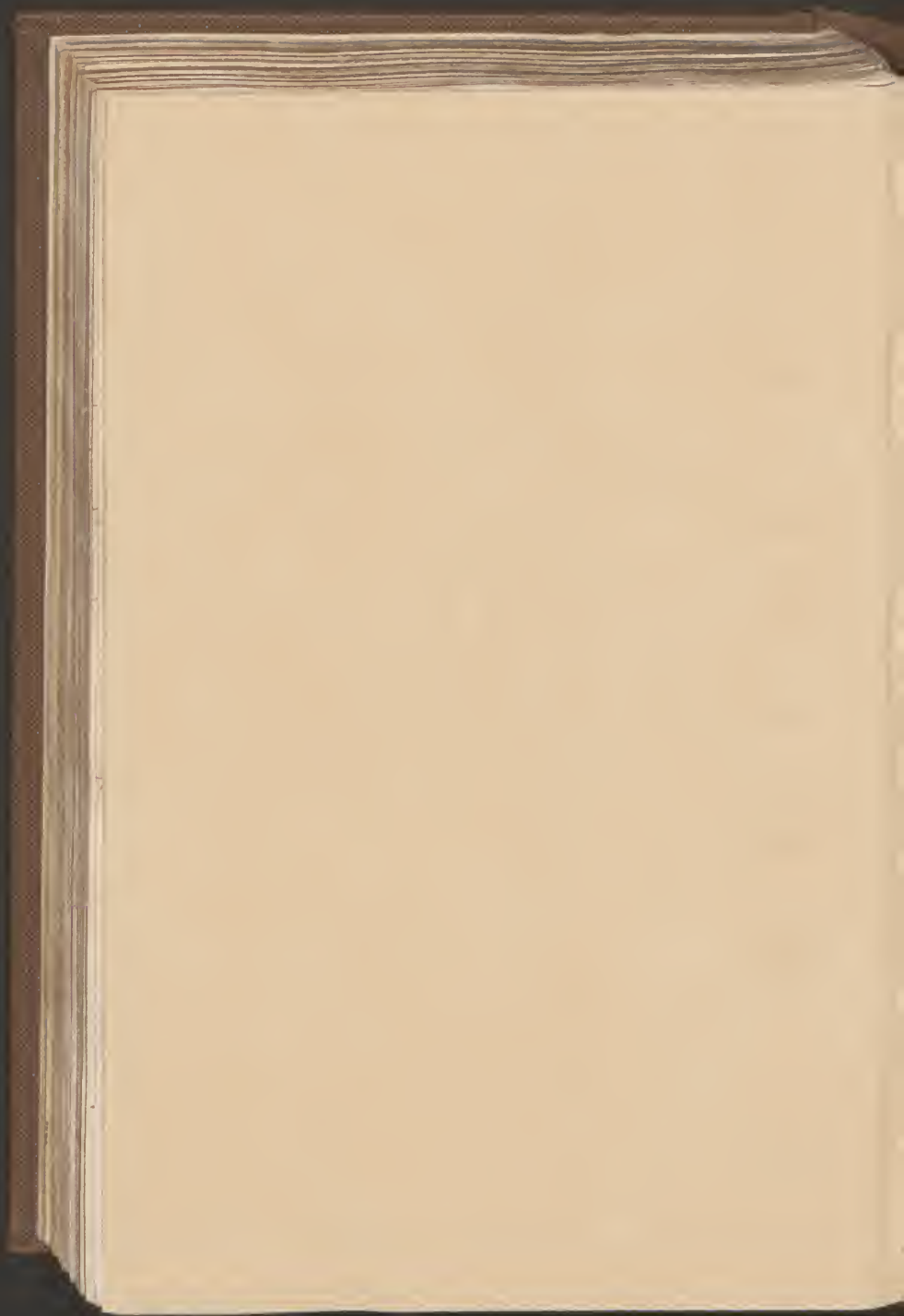
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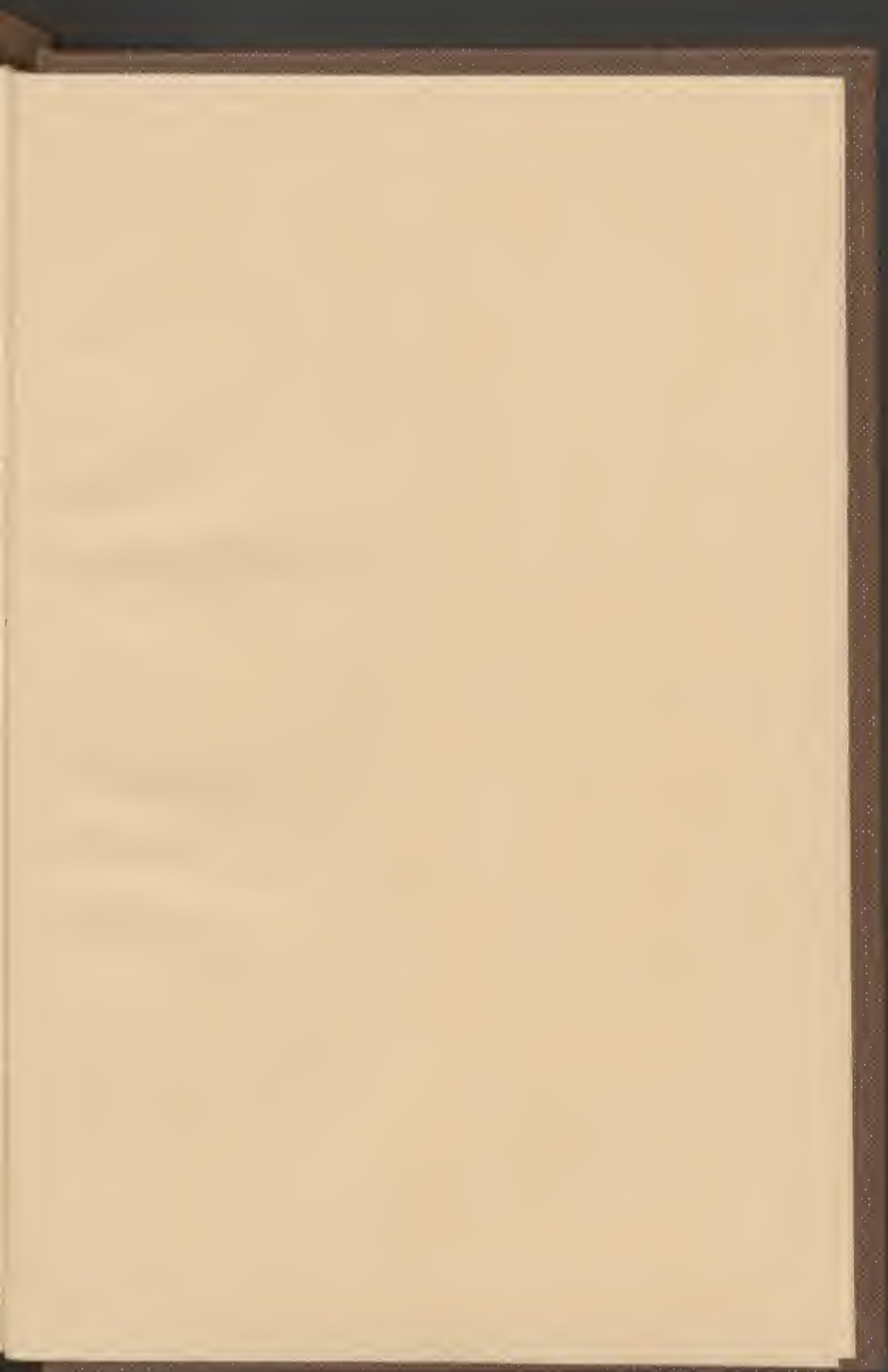


















Ives. Tully. Vol. 11.
National Library of Medicine
Bethesda, MD

Condition On Receipt: The half leather and decorated paper binding was extremely dirty, worn, abraded, deteriorated and powdery, particularly at the corners, edges, endcaps and joints. The joints and internal hinges were partially broken. The sewing was loose in places, and several of the pages were detached from the text block. The pages were torn, dirty, discolored, acidic, weak and brittle. The manuscript inks present were acidic and varied in intensity.

Treatment: The volume was collated and disbound. The inks were tested for solubility. The head, tail and pages were dry cleaned and washed and then buffered (deacidified) with magnesium bicarbonate solution. Tears were mended and folds guarded where necessary with Japanese paper and rice starch paste. The volume was sewn on linen tapes with linen thread. Windsor handmade paper ends with a linen hinge were attached. The volume was case bound in full cloth. Title information and lines were stamped in gold foil onto the spine.

Northeast Document Conservation Center
April 1986
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